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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEWS

Illustrated



Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Coal Strike Commission and Its Award

By Walter E. Weyl

The Municipal Campaign in Chicago

By Professor Harry Pratt Judson. With Portraits

The Old and the New in Southern Education

By David E. Cloyd. Illustrated

A Ship Canal at Last

In "The Progress of the World": Our Arrangements with Colombia—Financial Aspects of the Enterprise—Good-will of Neighbors as an Asset—Roosevelt and the Monroe Doctrine—The Canal as a Good Investment—The Men Who Do the Work

The President's Vacation

In "The Progress of the World": The President's Western Tour—How Mr. Roosevelt Lives and Works—His Remarkable Popularity—Some Things Accomplished

A Century of the State of Ohio

By Murat Halstead. With Portraits

The New Régime in American Opera

By Lawrence Reamer. Illustrated

Pushing Back the Arid Line

By Charles Moreau Harger. Illustrated

Two Great Transcontinental Railways

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By E. T. D. Chambers

II. South Australia's Land-Grant Railway

By the Hon. J. H. Gordon, K.C., M.L.C.

Hope for the Irish Farmer

By the Hon. Horace Plunkett

Political Conditions in Russia

By N. I. Stone

Sleighting on a Trackless Trolley Road

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Energy

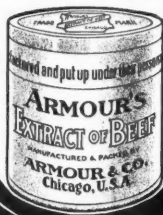
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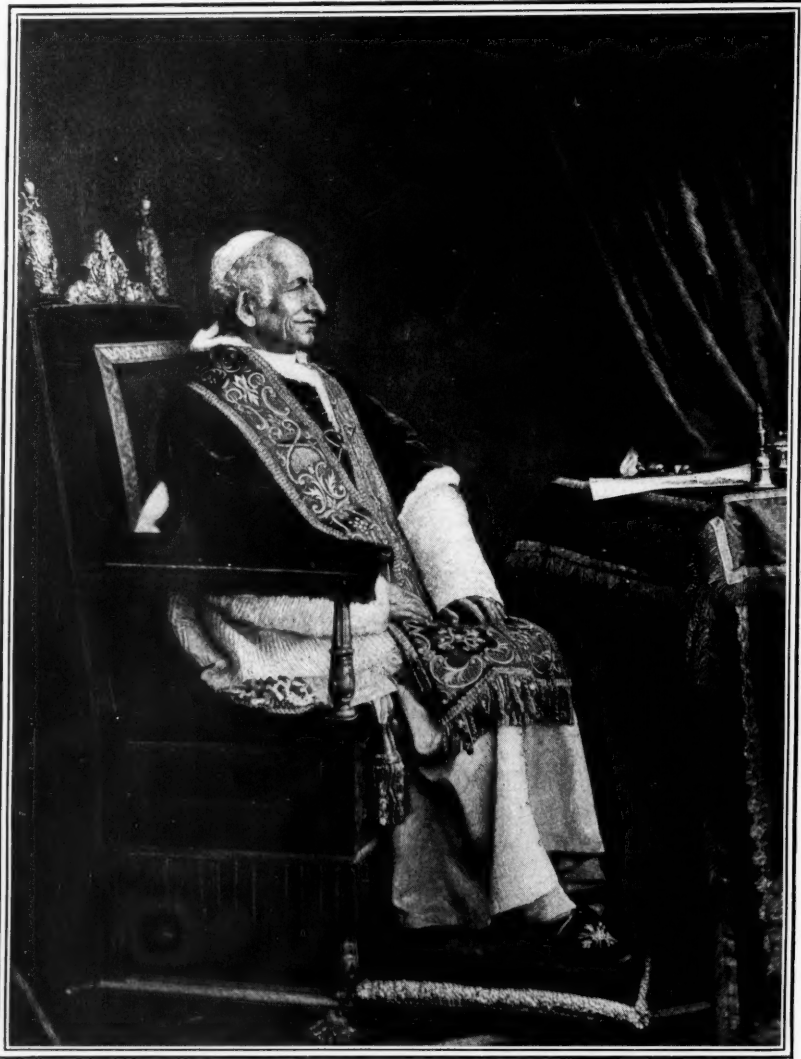
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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POPE LEO XIII.

(The third in the history of the Papacy to "see the years of Peter,"—that is, to fill the Papal throne for full twenty-five years.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXVII.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1903.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The President's Western Tour. The President of the United States had by the middle of March fixed the itinerary of his great tour, which was to begin on April 1, to have the Pacific coast as its principal objective, and to continue until the first week in June. The plan of this journey comprised the visiting of more than twenty States and stops at more than a hundred different places, with scores of longer or shorter addresses and speeches. The whole thing would appear too formidable for any man of ordinary physical or mental constitution. President Roosevelt's powers of endurance, however, are not ordinary. He has come through a winter and spring of most incessant and arduous labors, with a great number of matters of moment and urgency pressing upon his time and attention. And none of those matters has been treated by him either with negligence or with any lack of diligent regard and concentrated interest; yet he has emerged from the past four or five months of intense application without the slightest indication of being fagged or stale.

How Mr. Roosevelt Lives and Works. The young men of the country will be entitled some time to know even more than they have as yet been told about the way in which President Roosevelt accomplishes so much and yet keeps in prime order. His physical constitution was, of course, built up, as everybody knows, years ago by systematic exercise and much outdoor life. His mental vigor would seem to have been acquired by a somewhat analogous method. The President does not flinch from the task in hand. He has schooled himself to do the day's work as it comes. He has acquired to a marvelous degree the power of concentration and the habit of decisiveness. He arranges his day well, is very abstemious in eating and drinking, does not allow himself to be cheated out of a fair amount of exercise, does not rely in the least upon stimulants or tobacco, and, perhaps above all, never

tries to surpass himself or to expend his reserve strength in the achievement of something exceptional. With matters of colossal importance to attend to, he simply does his best as he goes along, deals with every problem that arises in a simple, direct, and natural way, and thus finds the day sufficient unto itself. He borrows no trouble, sleeps soundly, and meets the morrow refreshed and with full courage.

His Remarkable Popularity. It is not strange that this frank, straightforward American citizen, so high-minded in his motives and so democratic in his sympathies, should have won a great place in the confidence and affection of the American people. He has also taken a marvelous hold upon the imagination and the interest of the peoples of Europe. A discerning resident of Amsterdam informed this office, the other day, that, with the exception of their own queen, Wilhelmina, there was no personage now living in whom the people of Holland took nearly so much interest as in President Roosevelt. The people of France read eagerly all his utterances. His practical philosophy of life falls in most usefully with the wholesome point of view that the best political and social elements in our great sister republic are earnestly teaching to the new generation of Frenchmen. As for Germany, it is not merely the Emperor and Prince Henry, and the leaders of the army and navy, who have expressed their liking for President Roosevelt and their appreciation of his versatility; for the German people as a whole have a remarkably warm feeling toward him, which is shown in their newspapers and in many private as well as public ways. All parties and organs in England, of late, with hardly any exceptions, have vied with one another in expressions of friendliness toward the people of the United States; and, if one may judge by the overwhelming tone of the English press, President Roosevelt's popularity is greater in

that country than that enjoyed by any contemporary head of a foreign country in recent times. He seems, in short, to embody, to Europeans, the best and most honorable American traits of mind and character,—to typify those qualities that belong to a gentleman in a democratic republic like ours, and to represent the best intellectual aims and aspirations of this Western world.

*A Respite
After Great
Achievements.*

Although the President's projected Western trip is so long, and involves appearances before so many audiences, it ought for him to be a pleasant rather than a difficult and trying experience. He can enter upon it with a clear conscience and a light heart. He knows that he has given the very best that is in him toward the performance of his duties as President; and he can afford to say, without affectation on the score of modesty, that a great deal of important and valuable public business has been achieved during the past few months, in most of which his own guidance and leadership have played a part. Knowing that the people of the West even more than those of any other part of the country appreciate and understand him, he will doubtless feel the more free to review, in his speeches, the recent course of public affairs, and to give some outlook upon the future from his standpoint as Chief Executive. His journey comes at a lull in public affairs due not only to the necessary adjournment of Congress by limitation on the 4th of March, but, further than that, due to the completion—almost simultaneously with the expiration of the life of the late Congress—of a number of pending episodes and affairs of unusual concern.

*Some Things
Accomplished.*

Among these matters are to be mentioned the fortunate settlement of all the acute phases of the controversy of the allied European powers with Venezuela; the completion of the labors of the anthracite-coal commissioners; the practical settlement of the interoceanic canal question; the agreement upon satisfactory arrangements, commercial and otherwise, between the United States and Cuba; and the wholly auspicious establishment of the new Department of Commerce at Washington. The President, therefore, can well enter upon this journey with the pleasant feeling that a winter's hard work has produced substantial results, and that his speech-making might very suitably take the form, in large part, of a summing up and an interpretation of those achievements, without any undue or irritating appeal to party feeling, and with less necessity than usual for argument or exhortation. The people of the West, on the other hand, will be most delighted

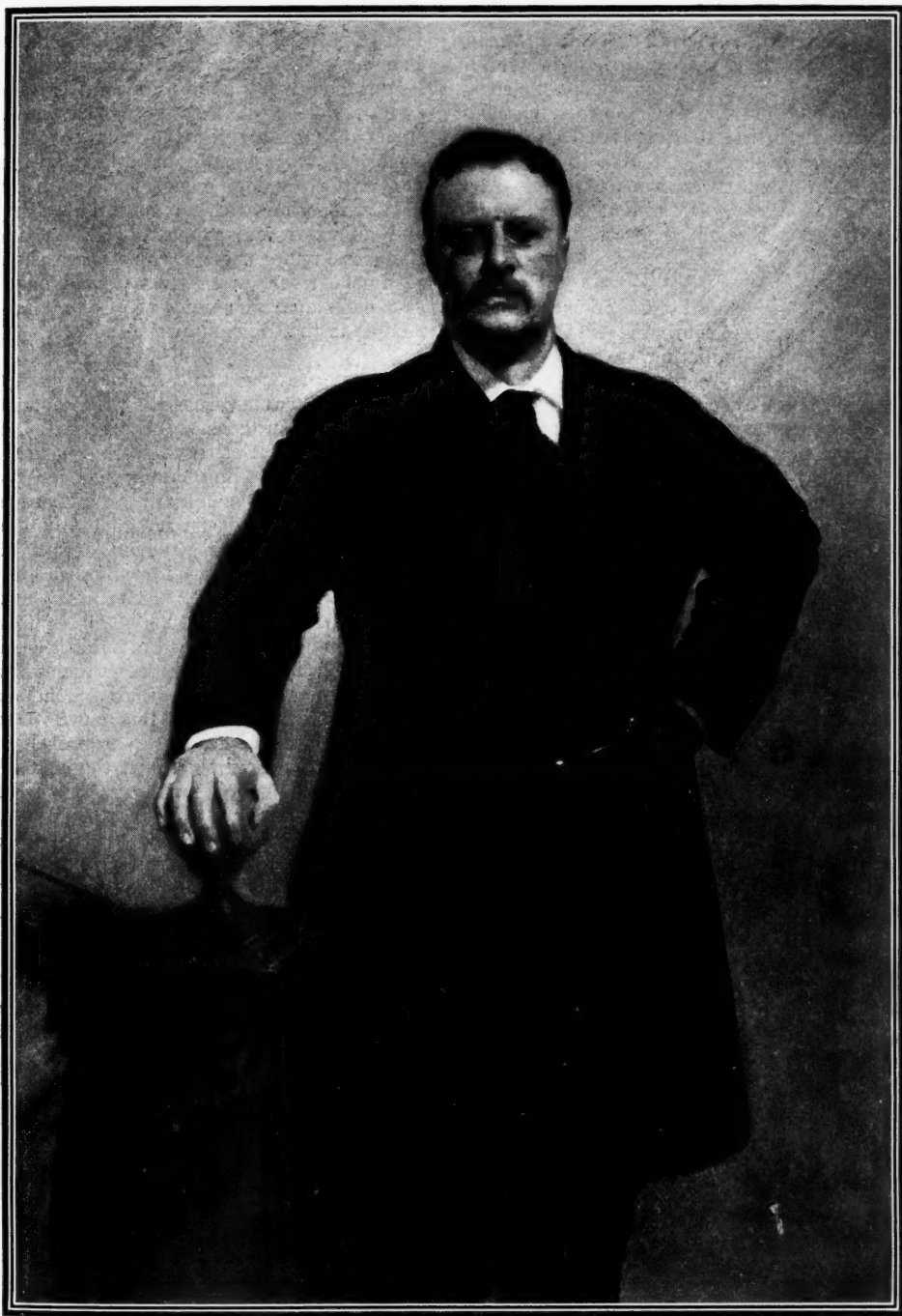
to do what they can to make the President's tour restful and agreeable, rather than wearisome through too much formality or too incessant speechifying.

*A Ship Canal,
at Last!*

To Americans in general, and to the world at large, doubtless, the most striking of recent public achievements at Washington is the final settlement, after more than half a century of discussion, of the main features of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific, and to afford the world a new trade route destined to have a profound effect upon commerce and international relations. The abandonment of the long-cherished American preference for the Nicaragua route has a good deal dampened public enthusiasm, while the details of the arrangement made for Uncle Sam's occupation of the Panama Canal strip are in some respects so far from being clean-cut and satisfactory that intelligent Americans will prefer not to read the text of the treaty between the United States and Colombia. We may, however, compliment Colombian diplomacy upon the success it has had in dealing with Uncle Sam, and we may reasonably take an optimistic view of the whole business. The American ideal was an interoceanic canal that should in a true sense be an extension of our own shore line. Although this is not what we have secured in legal fact and form (since



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OLD EUROPE.
From *Le Rire* (Paris).



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SARGENT'S NEW PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

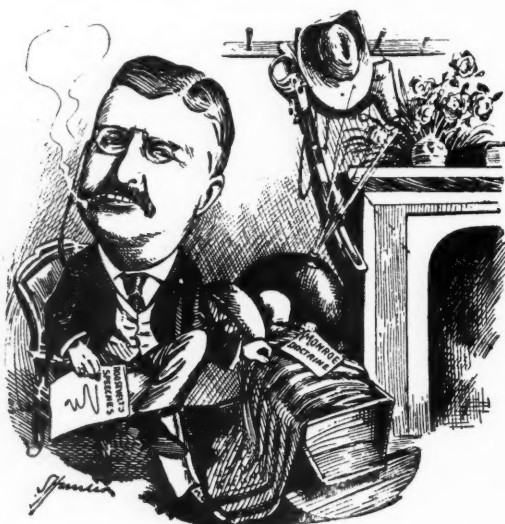
(John S. Sargent, the greatest living portrait painter, finished a picture of President Roosevelt, last month, which meets with favor at the White House, and which we are permitted to reproduce herewith by the courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*, which has the sole right of reproduction.)

we have gone to the opposite extreme and made solemn compact that the canal shall forever be Colombia's and never ours in the public sense,—it being ours only in a private way, just as it would have been the Panama Canal Company's if that concern had been able to finish it), we shall nevertheless be in a position to exercise in practical ways a dominant governmental influence, even though, theoretically, we lack public rights.

Our Arrangement with Colombia. It will be a trifle anomalous, and from the sentimental standpoint a little humiliating, to find that we have entered upon the construction of our greatest and most permanent public work under conditions forever preventing our government from displaying its own flag upon its own property. Since in the treaty we declare that over the entire canal strip the sovereignty of Colombia remains absolutely unimpaired, it is plain that all the emblems of sovereignty must be Colombian. The Senate in special session, however, has ratified the treaty; and down in Colombia they are going to resume, for this one occasion, the pretense of having a constitutional government, in order to observe the formalities necessary before Uncle Sam will pay his money. Thus, there has been an alleged Congressional election, and for the first time in years there will be a session of the Colombian chambers. In the nature of the case, there would seem to have been due to us

from Colombia a large bonus for selecting the Panama rather than the Nicaragua route. Colombia could well have afforded to give almost any possible price for having the canal constructed upon its soil rather than across Central America. But Colombia is to have all the benefits of the canal on equal terms with our own people, together with a ten-million-dollar bonus and annual rental money. If the Colombian Congress, under these circumstances, should not ratify the treaty promptly, it would only be because of a quarrel among the Colombian statesmen as to the division of the spoils.

Financial Aspects of the Enterprise. In short, the arrangement with Colombia, in nearly all its details, is as absurd as a chapter of "Alice in Wonderland." Yet there were reasons which seemed of controlling importance in Washington why an arrangement of some kind should be completed, and it is generally believed that in spite of our payment of \$40,000,000 to the French company for an abandoned and otherwise unmarketable enterprise, and our further payment of \$10,000,000 to Colombia for permission to render Colombia a benefit of inestimable value, we are nevertheless making a very good business bargain. And, indeed, there is some truth in this view. Our able canal commission, headed by Admiral Walker, estimated that if we paid more than \$40,000,000 for the assets of the French company we should pay more than they were worth. We agreed, therefore, to pay exactly \$40,000,000; and, theoretically, we are merely buying a certain amount of work accomplished which would have cost us an equivalent sum if we had had to do it ourselves.



THE ADOPTED CHILD.

MR. ROOSEVELT: "It'll be some time before he's fully developed, but I expect he'll be big enough to help me in 1904, in the Presidential fight."—From the *Moon* (Toronto).

Good-will of Neighbors as an Asset. Meanwhile, it is worth remembering that this handsome treatment of the French company meets with the approval of the government and the people of France, and decidedly enhances the good relations between the two peoples and governments,—relations which have never been more friendly than they are at the present moment. Again, it is to be said with regard to the treaty with Colombia that there is a point of view from which the cession to the United States would seem closely analogous to the granting of a commercially lucrative franchise; and the Colombian mind had accustomed itself to look upon canal charters as proper sources of public income. We could readily afford, therefore, to pay Colombia a bonus and a moderate rental for the sake of neighborly relations, especially in view of the fact that we shall be able so to adjust the canal

tolls as to make international commerce in the end foot the bills. The more powerful a nation becomes, the better it can afford to be polite, and even indulgent, in its dealings with other countries. Even from the pecuniary standpoint, friendly international relations are a valuable asset for any government. It is therefore to be set down to the credit of the present administration that it has succeeded in removing all obstacles toward the construction of an American interoceanic ship canal without offending the susceptibilities of any foreign government, but, rather, with the remarkable result of increasing good relations at every step. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its final form does, indeed, contain certain provisions and guarantees that many of us would prefer not to find in it. Nevertheless, its main effect was to remove finally and completely every vestige of opposition in England to the construction of an American canal. Thus, in turn, the English claim to joint oversight and control of an isthmian canal was abrogated, the French were superseded at Panama without any jealousy or ill-will toward the United States, and Colombia was dealt with so generously and with such assurances respecting our general policy as to allay apprehension, not only in Colombia, but throughout South America. Thus, we must frankly admit that there is a large and beneficent spirit of international good-will in all this series of negotiations and transactions which may prove in the end to be more valuable to this country than that more assertive American policy as respects matters of detail for which some of us have at times expressed a frank preference.

Roosevelt and the Monroe Doctrine. President Roosevelt never hesitates to declare that, formalities and details aside, we must and will, in fact, exercise just as much control over the Panama Canal as is desirable for purposes of our own national defense and for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. All Europe is discussing the Monroe Doctrine with a degree of understanding and respect never before expressed. President Roosevelt is regarded abroad as the uncompromising champion of this cardinal point in American policy. There are several hypothetical questions as to the possible application of the Monroe Doctrine to future contingencies that are not altogether easy to answer. But that country does not have to declare in advance what it would do under circumstances which may never arise. The main fact is, that whereas we have in recent years seen Africa carved up among the imperial and colonizing powers of Europe, and have seen those powers steadily



A RESOUNDING WORD IN THE PRESIDENT'S MOUTH.

From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

endeavoring to increase their dominions in Asia, we take the firm ground that they are not to make imperial or colonial acquisitions in North or South America. It is, indeed, the underlying assumption of the Monroe Doctrine that the process which began with our own achievement of independence, and which next resulted in the independence of Spanish and Portuguese South America, of Mexico and Central America, of San Domingo, and—last of all—of Cuba, is ultimately to end in the complete withdrawal of European sovereignty from the Western Hemisphere. We are not, however, obliged to express that assumption in any disagreeable way.

The Venezuelan Affair in Retrospect. Although the controversy between the allied powers and Venezuela over the payment of certain debts and claims did not directly involve the Monroe Doctrine, the spirit in which the Government of the United States interested itself in all phases of the business served well to illustrate the character and value of leadership of the United States in Western Hemisphere matters. Seldom has the influence of any government been used at once more helpfully and courteously than was ours in securing the raising of the blockade of the Vene-

zuelan coast and the reference of all essential matters of controversy to fair and impartial processes of settlement by arbitration. As now provided, Venezuela will not have to pay anything that is not justly due, while, on the other hand, honest creditors find an adequate means of collecting their proper claims. Whatever motives England and Germany may have had in making their assault upon Venezuela, the episode has ended most fortunately for the cause of justice and of right methods in international dealing; and this result is fairly to be credited to the administration of President Roosevelt.

*Value of the
Precedents.*

The precedents that this solution establishes are of the most extraordinary importance. Every Central and South American state will be the more careful henceforth in its dealings with foreign creditors, knowing that it cannot find shelter under the Monroe Doctrine to save it from the consequences of repudiation or extreme neglect. European investors, on the other hand, will be more careful henceforth, knowing that they must not expect to have their speculative and dubious transactions made safe and solid through the use of their home governments as debt-collectors. Again, naval expeditions, blockades, and bombardments will be reserved as a last resort, since they are ridiculous as well as expensive if they are to have no bearing upon the settlement of the questions at issue. The fact is, that a whole book would be needed to expound the importance of the final settlement that was urged at Washington under the President's influence, by virtue of which ten or a dozen different powers agree to accept arbitration in settlement of their claims against Venezuela, while certain principles of international law are to be determined for the benefit of all governments by a resort to the Hague tribunal. Thus, the completion of the arrangements for building an interoceanic canal, the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, and the reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine have all been brought about in such a way as to give our government a prestige and standing among nations of the world greater by far than it has ever enjoyed at any time before in all our history.

*A Day of
Large Things.*

A very remarkable thing is the fact that nobody has expressed the least concern about the vast sum of money that the United States Government is going to expend for digging the canal. We have entered upon a century of huge enterprises and of unprecedented resources. Wall Street sets afloat undertakings whose capitalization is in the hundreds of millions. But powerful, nowadays, as

are the allied forces of private finance, there is nothing in the financial world to compare with the resources and power of the treasury of the United States Government. The \$50,000,000 needed at the outset to pay the French and the Colombians will be paid by Uncle Sam out of surplus cash on hand. The \$150,000,000, more or less, that will be needed to finish the canal, provide its terminals, and meet all other charges connected with the enterprise will be provided by the sale of 2 per cent. bonds at par. No other government at the present time can borrow so advantageously as ours. Thus, English consols, which are henceforth to draw 2½ per cent., having previously been at a higher rate, were selling, last month, at a little above 90. The actual capital, therefore, for the Panama Canal will be furnished by private investors who are satisfied to have Uncle Sam's guarantee of 2 per cent. interest on their money.

*The Canal
as a Good
Investment.*

This superior borrowing power is what makes it feasible for our government to go ahead and dig an interoceanic canal where the private French company had to give up for lack of ability to get the necessary capital, and the American Nicaragua company had to abandon operations for a like reason. The Panama Canal will cost the United States nothing more than an annual interest charge of possibly \$4,000,000. The more quickly the work is pushed to completion, the sooner this charge on the Treasury will be met in whole or in part by the earnings of the canal as a productive investment. The Suez Canal, after paying all charges of operation, maintenance, and improvement, regularly earns a net profit of about \$10,000,000, or 10 per cent. on the amount invested in the enterprise, which is approximately \$100,000,000. With the immense improvements that have been made in the mechanical methods for canal-digging, and resultant economies, it is quite possible that the Panama Canal may be built for the \$144,000,000 that was set down in the careful estimate made by Admiral Walker and the engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It is not unreasonable to believe that the traffic through the canal would soon become very large, and that the canal tolls would amount to enough not only to pay the interest upon the bond issue, but also to provide an ample sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the entire cost of the enterprise. Thus, as a financial undertaking, we may confidently predict that the Panama Canal will be a brilliant success for the Government of the United States. All further steps in the business must, however, await the action of the Colom-

bian Congress. Our readers should understand that there was no such body as a Congress in existence in Colombia. But it was arranged to go through the form of holding a Congressional election, and some ostensible parliamentary action will be taken at Bogota in the course of the present month. It is reported that there will be some bitter opposition to the ratification of the treaty, although it must not be supposed that such an attitude is assumed in good faith upon the public merits of the project. The treaty is favorable to Colombia beyond all reasonable anticipations, and it will, of course, be ratified. Our government is likely to be notified of such action within the next few weeks. The Treasury will then pay to the French company its \$40,000,000, and to Colombia its \$10,000,000.

The Men to Do the Work.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, is carefully considering the make up of the board of seven commissioners who are to have full control of the work of constructing the canal. According to the law, at least four of the seven must be engineers, of whom one must belong to the army and one to the navy. Much will depend upon the selection of a thoroughly efficient board. It is to be assumed that the four engineers will be selected with sole reference to their qualifications and entire fitness. The country would be pleased if the President should select the other three members with very scant regard for political or merely personal considerations. The entire board ought to be thoroughly alive, practical, and business-like, and it ought not to have a single member selected for the mere sake of giving somebody a job. Since this is to be much the largest public work ever undertaken by our government, its conduct will be watched very critically, as having a bearing upon the relative capacity of governments to finance and carry on vast practical enterprises. The sanitary problems to be faced are in some regards even more difficult than the mechanical and engineering problems. The French company lost hundreds, and even thousands, of its workmen by the ravages of fever and other malignant diseases. To face this health problem, and to deal with the various difficulties involved in the problem of labor on the Isthmus, will add not a little to the burdens of the commission; and it will, therefore, be selected with extreme care.

The Irrigation Policy.

A number of the States that the President will visit on his Western trip will receive him with especial enthusiasm because of the active part he took in

securing the new legislation that is to make the American desert blossom as the rose. In hardly any recent achievement has the President had more satisfaction than in the adoption of the new irrigation policy. Some of our readers may like to be reminded that this also, like the inter-oceanic canal, is in its prospective growth an immense governmental venture in the sphere of productive business enterprise. The United States Government owns vast areas of unsalable arid or semi-arid lands. It also controls mountainous areas, and sources of water-supply. These areas lie chiefly within the limits of the sixteen States and Territories which are named in the law. Henceforth, the money received by the Government from the sale of public lands lying within these States is to be used for irrigation works. The reclaimed land will be sold to actual settlers on terms which will pay back to the reclamation fund the full cost of the irrigation project. Thus, the work of reclamation will be carried on by a revolving fund increasing in amount from year to year, and making it feasible gradually to undertake larger and more difficult projects of water storage and distribution. The details of the scheme have been worked out with great care, and the result will be a marked growth in the population and agricultural wealth of a large portion of the country.

A Great Productive Enterprise.

As a measure of public finance and of constructive statesmanship, this irrigation project is entitled to great praise. President Roosevelt's decisive support secured favorable action that might otherwise have been considerably postponed, and the Western States most concerned will not fail to appreciate his intelligent regard for their interests. At a moment when, with the greatly increased expenditures of the Government, there is in some quarters a feeling that we are wasting our resources and must some time pay the penalty of lavish and reckless outlay, it is well to consider, on the other hand, the economic value of a measure like this irrigation act, which is destined to develop unused resources and greatly to increase public and private wealth, while adding nothing appreciably to the burdens of the national treasury. Secretary Hitchcock announced, last month, the definite selection of irrigation plans in five different States, surveys of which have been made, so that work will begin at once. About seven million dollars will be spent on these projects. Surveys will meanwhile be pushed in other States, where projects will be made ready for final approval. Large current receipts from the sale of public lands give the irrigation movement a fine financial start.

*Cuban
Relations
Established.*

Another important achievement is the establishment on a proper basis of relations between Cuba and the United States. The steady pressure of the President and the administration has at last secured the ratification of a Cuban reciprocity treaty. This measure was due to Cuba as a part of the consideration which led to the acceptance of the "Platt amendment" to the Cuban constitution that gives us naval bases and in other ways gives us a preferred position. When the reciprocity negotiations began, a 50 per cent. rebate on Cuban sugar seemed necessary to restore the agricultural prosperity of the island. But within the past few months the world price of sugar has improved so much that the 20 per cent. rebate provided in the new reciprocity treaty will avail to give the Cuban planters sufficient incentive to cultivate the land, and to restore the farm improvements that suffered so much during the war period. The reciprocity treaty is not to be regarded as an act of favor to the Cubans, for it secures return concessions of great value to American agriculture and commerce. The capitalists of this country are taking an interest in Cuban railway development, and the island is doubtless about to enter upon a period of prosperity. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in February and March, aroused expectations by visits to Havana and inspection of the new trunk railway lines built by Americans and Canadians.

*Effect of the
Treaty De-
ferred.*

It is to be regretted that the ratification of the reciprocity treaty, like that of the Panama Canal treaty, was left to be accomplished in an extra session of the Senate called by President Roosevelt immediately after the expiration of Congress, on March 4. Since a commercial reciprocity treaty involves revenue changes, it is the established opinion that it must be confirmed by action of the House of Representatives. Thus, although the treaty was ratified on March 19, it cannot be put into practical effect for a good many months. In the usual course of things, the new Congress will assemble next December. It is possible, however, that the President may decide to convoke the houses in October or November. The Cuban Congress at Havana, meanwhile, had adjourned on March 17. The Cuban Senate had adopted the reciprocity treaty by a vote of 16 to 5. The Cuban treasury is to negotiate a loan of \$35,000,000, from the proceeds of which the soldiers of the army of liberation will receive their back pay and other pressing needs will be met. The Cuban outlook is now so good that there is no reason why this money should not be borrowed upon favorable terms.

*Our New Naval
Stations.*

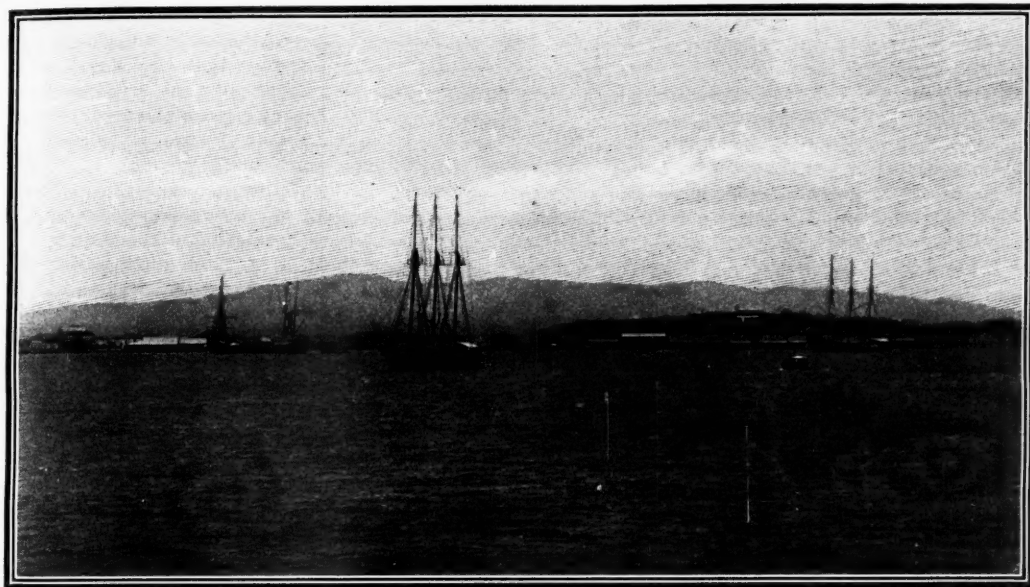
A party of prominent officials, headed by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody, and including members of Congress prominent on the naval committees, was in Cuba, last month, inspecting the two sites agreed upon for United States naval stations. One of these is Guantanamo, on the south coast, and the other is Bahia Honda, which is not far from Havana, on the north coast. The more important of the two is the one first named. The harbor of Guantanamo is spacious, and the conditions are favorable for the creation there of a very important naval base. Trustworthy reports pronounce President Palma's administration a capable and successful one. Good order prevails throughout the island; the sanitary system established under American administration has been maintained; there is widespread interest in education, and the relations of the Cubans with the Spanish element of the population, which were formerly so strained, are said to be improving constantly.

*Our Need of
a Navy.*

There is no question upon which President Roosevelt has firmer convictions than that of naval expansion. The two sessions of Congress since he came to the White House have each made liberal provision for naval increase, and have been influenced in doing it by the President's constant interest and enthusiasm. It was finally agreed, at the very close of the last session, early in March, to reconcile the differences between the two houses as to the kind of new ships to



A VERY STOUT "STRING" TO IT
From the Record (Philadelphia).



THE HARBOR OF GUANTANAMO,—OUR NEW NAVAL STATION.

be ordered, by providing for five battleships, three of them to be of 16,000 and two of 13,000 tons displacement. The total naval appropriation bill for the coming year amounts to nearly \$84,000,000, as against about \$80,000,000 for the current year. The naval experts all believe strongly in the relative value of the very large type of battleship. The famous *Oregon* will be a small affair by the side of the *Connecticut* and the *Louisiana*, now building, and the other big vessels just ordered. The *Oregon* is a ship of about 10,000 tons. We have now definitely provided for several battleships of at least 16,000 tons. Our navy is decidedly short of officers and men, and the large ship is relatively economical in that respect, since it needs no more officers, and scarcely a larger crew, than the smaller type. Moreover, our principal naval competitors are building ships of the large type, and England has even begun to build some of 18,000 tons displacement.

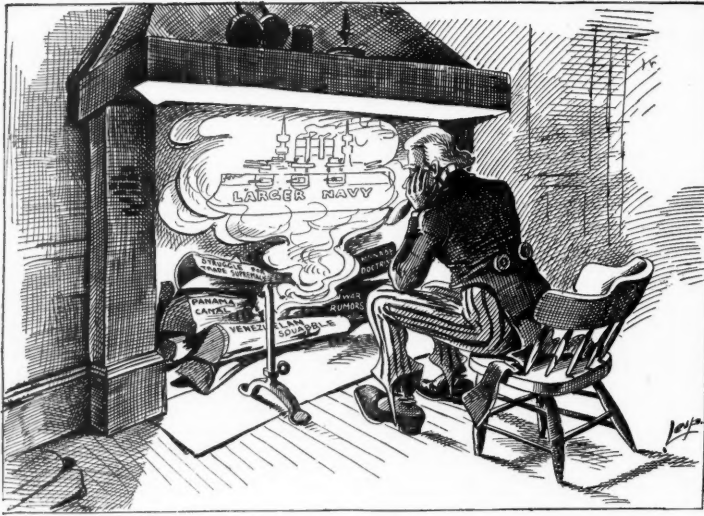
It has become the habit of our naval officers constantly to compare our naval strength with that of Germany. According to present indications, we shall not be far behind that country at the end of another five years. It is a very significant fact that some of the foremost German naval authorities have deeply regretted Germany's recent joint expedition against Venezuela because of its effect in stimulating the American Congress to

make liberal shipbuilding appropriations, and to take more seriously the American naval programme. There is very little attempt at concealment in Germany, even in governmental circles, of the German ambition to annex Holland. Such a consummation may be prevented for many years, and, indeed, it may never come about at all. But that Germany would seize the first opportunity to take Holland is not to be doubted, in view of the history of Germany in the past forty years, beginning with the seizure of a part of Denmark. The future of Holland is a matter of concern to the United States because of the Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Germany would like very well to acquire Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America, and the Dutch Islands in the West Indies; but America does not want Germany's militant system brought across the Atlantic, and would not willingly allow German naval bases to be established in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

*Comparisons
With Germany.*

*Germany's
Aims and
Intentions.*

It is true that Germany has most distinctly declared to our government that it has no intention to acquire territory or naval stations in the West Indies or on the South American coast. Yet it is also notably true that Germany's intentions change rapidly under altered conditions. It may be set down as true that one of the reasons for the almost unanimous ratification by the Senate, last



SOMETHING IN THE SMOKE.
From the *News-Tribune* (Detroit).

month, of a Panama Canal treaty which many of the Senators would have been glad to amend in various ways, was the knowledge that a strong German movement had been organized to buy the French Panama company's assets and secure a Colombian franchise, in case the United States should lose its French option by delay beyond the time limit. Moreover, not many well-informed people suppose that the trifling debts which formed the pretext for Germany's expedition against Venezuela supplied the real motive for that enterprise. Such expeditions often lead, by a chain of occurrences, to the gaining of some sort of foothold. Thus, England's obligation to keep out of Egypt was almost, if not quite, as clear as Germany's to keep out of Venezuela. Yet Egypt's debt led to a foreign regulation of finances, which, in turn, gave excuse for interference to suppress a revolution, followed, in further turn, by a temporary occupation that has now grown into a permanent control, together with the open annexation of a large part of the Egyptian Sudan. It would have seemed impossible at one time that anything of this sort could have come about without plunging England into a great war with France. The German colonial party has been hoping that by an analogous streak of luck Germany might somehow gain a foothold in the West Indies and in South America without having to fight the United States. Germany is not seeking war any more than we are; and Germany's desire for friendly relations with the United States is perfectly sincere. But it is doubtless the opinion

of President Roosevelt, and of the leaders in Congress as well, that the way to make our present good relations with Germany secure for the long future is to keep our navy fully equal to hers, and to insist without hesitation upon our full present interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, our government will welcome every indication of growing strength and stability in the other republics of the Western Hemisphere.

What Has Been Done About Trusts. The President will have both the right and the disposition to set forth to his Western audiences what has been done in the direction of bringing trusts

under federal regulation, in the confident tone of one who has a good report to make. In some quarters, there is a studied effort to belittle what has been done at Washington with this great question. The real surprise is not that so little has been done, but that such remarkable progress has been made without disturbance of business conditions. To begin with, the work of the Industrial Commission had done much to enlighten the country as to the facts of recent consolidations of capital and of prevailing trust methods. The vigorous attempts of Attorney-General Knox to enforce such laws as were found on the statute books had also helped to



THE WATCHFUL EAGLE.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).

clear the atmosphere and to elucidate the relations between the Government and interstate commerce. The appropriation by Congress of a large sum of money to facilitate the prosecution of offenses under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the act to give such cases the right of way in the courts, are measures of no little practical importance. A portion of the press constantly insists upon tariff reform as the one feasible method by which to abolish the evils of the trusts; but it must be plain to every careful student of the subject that it is not the tariff system, but the transportation system, that is most fundamentally accountable for those evils that have accompanied the rapid growth of great industrial aggregations.

*Fair Play and
Publicity.*

The Elkins bill, therefore, is to be regarded as a measure of the greatest possible significance. It undertakes to abolish that system of rebates and discriminations by means of which the great shippers have been enabled to destroy their small competitors or place them at a serious disadvantage. It seems to be the practical opinion of railroad men that the Elkins bill will actually succeed in breaking up the widely prevalent system of favoritism in transportation rates. Finally, legislation establishing the new Department of Commerce and Labor places in the hands of the President as much power as could well be utilized at the present time. It gives to the new Bureau of Corporations full authority to investigate all trusts and to make such use of the information obtained as is deemed beneficial. Under this power, the much-advocated remedy of publicity can be applied to the methods of trusts and great corporations to as complete a degree as experience may show to be necessary. It is quite true that further legislation relating to trusts may be imperative in the future; but we shall only know what that legislation ought to be by virtue of the knowledge and experience that will result from the faithful and impartial application of the laws that have been enacted in this recent session of Congress.

*What Next
in the Trust
Question?*

In all his dealing with this subject, President Roosevelt has been faithful to the interests of the great American public as he has understood those interests. The new Congress might do well to let the subject of trusts alone, in order to give the Department of Commerce, the Attorney-General, and the Interstate Commerce Commission time to develop the possibilities of the legislation that is now on the statute books. As for certain corporation interests that have

been deeply hostile to President Roosevelt and have resented all measures for the increase of federal control over interstate commerce, it would seem clearly to their interest to relax their political efforts. President Roosevelt has a reasonable mind; he is courageous, he is honest, and he has a well-balanced sense of justice. If the great corporate interests of the country should endeavor to elect to the Presidency a man more pliable and more susceptible to their suggestions, they would not only be quite likely to fail in their attempt, but they would certainly be exposed;—with the result of provoking a public hostility that might lead to fanatical anti-trust measures and to the widespread injury of legitimate business.

*Mr. Root's
Efficiency.*

Secretary Root was obliged to give up his plan of accompanying the President on the long Western tour by reason of the urgency of the business of his department. No other member of the cabinet has had even a fraction of the important affairs on his hands that have taxed the energies of the Secretary of War. With Mr. Root absent, the President will have the more freedom to express his appreciation of the remarkable efficiency of this leading member of his cabinet,—an efficiency probably unequaled by that of any other cabinet minister now in the service of any government in the world, not excepting Mr. Chamberlain or M. de Witte. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the most successful of all French ministers, has exhibited a combination of qualities in many ways suggestive of those that distinguish Mr. Root in his public work. The great French ex-premier is a distinguished lawyer, a persuasive orator, a man of marked executive talent, and a statesman of constructive mind who quickly grasps the salient elements in any problem or situation. Mr. Root's work at the War Department has been one long series of brilliant achievements. The new militia law and the general staff measure, both secured under his leadership, will in the end quite transform our military conditions,—the one as respects our potential strength in the rank and file for purposes of defense, the other as respects the efficiency of the army at the top. Mr. Root's success in mastering and dealing with army problems is in marked contrast with the failure of the English war secretary, Mr. Brodrick. The laying of the corner-stone of the new War College at Washington, late in February, on which occasion President Roosevelt and Secretary Root both made able speeches, was merely one incident in the development of a well-coordinated scheme for the advanced training of our army officers in the various branches of military

science. The aim of the President and the War Secretary is not to have a large army, but, in the President's language, to have our comparatively small army represent "the very highest point of efficiency of any army in the civilized world."

In the Philippines.

Mr. Root's work, however, has been vastly greater than that ordinarily belonging to a Secretary of War, for he is also a colonial secretary. He had to deal with all the problems of the administration and reconstruction of Cuba, until we set up the new republic there. He has had to give constant attention to the affairs of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and, above all, to those of the Philippines. The bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippines,—growing out of crop failures, the death by disease of domestic animals, the cholera epidemic, and other adverse conditions,—was duly passed by Congress, although the pending measure for the reduction of tariff charges on commerce between the Philippines and the United States failed of action and will have to go over to the next Congress. For present purposes, however, the Philippine coinage act that was passed will be even more useful than a measure of tariff concessions. The Philippines have been on a fluctuating silver basis, to the great embarrassment and detriment of commerce. The new standard of value is to be a gold *peso* of the weight of 12 9-10 grains. The Mexican silver dollar has been the coin of common circulation. In place of this there will be a Philippine silver dollar, or *peso*, of 416 grains' weight, and this will be coined by the Government from bullion bought for the purpose. It will be redeemable at the ratio of two of these silver coins for one standard gold *peso*.

The Statehood Fight and Its Cost.

The protracted fight against the omnibus Statehood bill so occupied the Senate through nearly all of the recent session that it was responsible for the failure of the Philippine tariff bill, as well as for the failure of expected and needed legislation for the improvement of our currency arrangements at home. It had been hoped

that a measure might be passed to give elasticity to our money system by making it easy for small banks to issue notes in times of stringency. But the Fowler bill failed. There also seemed a good chance that Senator Aldrich might secure the passage of his measure making it possible to deposit with national banks—and thus restore to channels of circulation—the large accumulations of money that often lie in the government vaults as surplus revenue. It is to be hoped that there may be some currency legislation next winter. The Statehood fight is worth to the country all that it cost, however, because it has at last aroused the public to an appreciation of the danger of log-rolling schemes for the admission of ill-qualified Territories to the rank of sovereign States. As a result of the work done by Mr. Beveridge, with the support of the majority of his committee and of Mr. Hanna, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Allison, Mr. Spooner, and other Senate leaders, all Statehood bills will henceforth have to make their way on their own sheer merits. The principle will be laid down that Statehood is not to be achieved by "massed plays"—to quote a football term; "one at a time" must be the order of procedure. Oklahoma, with proper arrangement for including what remains of the Indian Territory, may be admitted at any time in the future, provided the measure is brought forward in proper shape on its own merits. Al-



THEY FAILED TO MAKE A HIT.

The new Three Star Theatrical Company returning home after a disastrous season of their new sensational play, entitled STATEHOOD.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

though not as yet properly prepared for Statehood either singly or jointly, it is quite possible that Arizona and New Mexico might secure admission if they were willing to unite their fortunes and accept Statehood as one commonwealth.

Addicksism
and the
"G. O. P."

The long fight in Delaware against the evil political methods of J. Edward Addicks ended ingloriously at the very moment when there was a good chance to gain a permanent victory for honest and decent politics. On March 2, the regular Republicans of the Legislature surrendered to the Addicks Republicans on the compromise plan of sending the leader of the Addicks men to the Senate for the long term and a regular Republican for the short term. This compromise was brought about through the intervention of Charles H. Dick, of Ohio, in his capacity as secretary of the National Republican Committee, who did his party as bad a turn in thus meddling with the Delaware situation as could well be conceived. Mr. Dick's zeal in politics is of that partisan quality that would save Delaware for the party at the risk of losing the country through sheer disgust. Little Delaware, by all normal tests, belongs in the Democratic column. Its present Republican complexion is the personal work of J. Edward Addicks; and a wise

national Republican committee would prefer not to identify itself in any manner with Mr. Addicks' achievements. All the best public opinion of the Republican party throughout the nation was prompt, a few weeks ago, to approve the proposition of the Delaware Democrats to elect a regular Republican for the long Senate term,



Hon. J. Frank Allee.



Hon. L. Heisler Ball.

DELAWARE'S NEW SENATORS.

and an eminent and reputable Democrat for the short one. So determined, indeed, were the honest and decent Democrats of Delaware to have Addicks and his methods defeated at any price, that they had practically resolved to join the little handful of Republican regulars and fill both Senate vacancies with honorable and eminent Republicans of the type of Higgins and Dupont. But at this juncture Mr. Dick and the Republican National Committee must needs intervene with fervent gush about the necessity of Republican party harmony; and the result is an Addicks man for the long term, the disarming of the anti-Addicks Republican forces, and the noisy renewal of the campaign on behalf of J. Edward Addicks, who expects to win a majority in the Legislature to be elected next year, in order to succeed Mr. Ball, who has only the fag end of a Senate term to serve.

What It All
Means.

The ordinary differences of political conviction between Republicans and Democrats are too trivial to be mentioned in the face of such political dangers as honest men now have to face in the State of Delaware. The Democrats, who were twice as strong in the Legislature as the regular Republicans, were willing to make a complete party sacrifice on the altar of sound political morals and common decency. There are a great many Republicans all over the United States who would much rather see their party defeated in the next national election than have it assume such responsibilities as that of Addicksism in Delaware.



TWO OF 'EM, AND NEITHER NAMED ADDICKS.
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

Apart from the moral aspects of the case, nothing could be a cheaper or more fatuous kind of politics than for the Republican National Committee to go partners with Addicks in the scheme to make a Republican State out of Delaware at the risk of losing the independent Republican vote throughout the country. Mr. Addicks has already begun to sound the glorious Republican slogan for 1904 with that irrepressible hilarity which has characterized his audacious career. He proposes to "carry the State in 1904 for the President,"—but frankly admits that his object in doing so is to create a wave upon which he himself may be borne triumphantly into the United States Senate. There are some victories which cost too dear; and if Mr. Dick, of Ohio, were a wiser politician, he would know that the prospect of carrying Delaware in 1904 under present circumstances is not a happy omen for the Republican party at large. Tammany Hall, in New York, is a model of political virtue when compared with Addicksism in Delaware. Even a dull political intelligence can understand the reasons why the National Democratic Committee might be tempted to conspire with Tammany Hall, even at the risk of some odium, when the thing at stake is the great block of electoral votes cast by the imperial and pivotal State of New York. But for the National Republican Committee to incur the odium of plunging boldly into the mire of Addicksism in Delaware, with no possible prize to be won except the electoral vote of a State that has only one Representative in Congress, looks like a reckless bid for the nation's ridicule and contempt.

Let Us Have Popular Election of Senators. This long fight in Delaware would have been obviated if United States Senators were elected by direct vote of the people. The Delaware House of Representatives took time between its balloting for Senators, one day in February, to declare itself unanimously in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the people of the States to elect their Senators, as they do their governors and Congressmen, by direct vote. The public sentiment of the country, as expressed in the newspapers and in the formal action of legislatures, is in favor of such an amendment. If the question could be submitted to the people to vote upon, they would decide it in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority in every single State. Each succeeding House of Representatives at Washington votes for this proposition with entire or practical unanimity. The only obstacle to getting the proposed amendment before the country is the Senate itself, which has the bad taste to block

the plan of allowing the States to pass upon the question. The reform will certainly come about in the course of time. Meanwhile, public opinion should bring constant pressure to bear on the Senate; and constituents should demand of their own Senators that they allow the proposed amendment to be submitted, in the constitutional way, to the decision of the country. It is perfectly well known that the protracted Statehood fight, which monopolized the time of the Senate during the recent session, was not a little due to the personal schemes and ambitions of certain men who were proposing to bring a group of undeveloped Territories into the Union because they had well-laid plans for controlling the legislatures and putting themselves into the United States Senate. Direct election of Senators by the people would serve a twofold purpose,—it would make the upper house at Washington a more representative and efficient body, and it would improve political conditions in a large number of States, and leave the legislatures free to do their proper work.

Reform of Senate Methods.

It is not necessary to take the extreme tone of those who have of late adopted the fashion of vilifying the Senate. It has a number of excellent leaders, and it has lately accomplished a good deal of valuable work. There are periods when one house at Washington seems to have superior efficiency and prestige, and there are periods when it is the other house to which the country looks for strength and wisdom. For several years past, the Senate has been relatively the more potent and conspicuous body. For that very reason, the defects of the Senate have been the more glaring. With the increase in the volume of important public business, the parliamentary wheels must be well lubricated; otherwise there results a creaking, a delay, and a confusion that attract universal notice and harsh criticism. For a century or more, the Senate has done business in a leisurely way, on the principle of so-called "Senatorial courtesy." It never votes upon a measure so long as any Senator wishes to protract the debate. It confirms or refuses to confirm appointments to office on a sort of feudal principle that accords to each Senator seigniorial rights over the patronage of his own State. In short, the Senate has been continuing its old stage-coach methods of doing business in a day of steam and electricity. The masterly mind and force of Speaker Reed reformed the parliamentary methods of the House of Representatives. The gentleman who is by common consent to be the Speaker of the next Congress, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois,

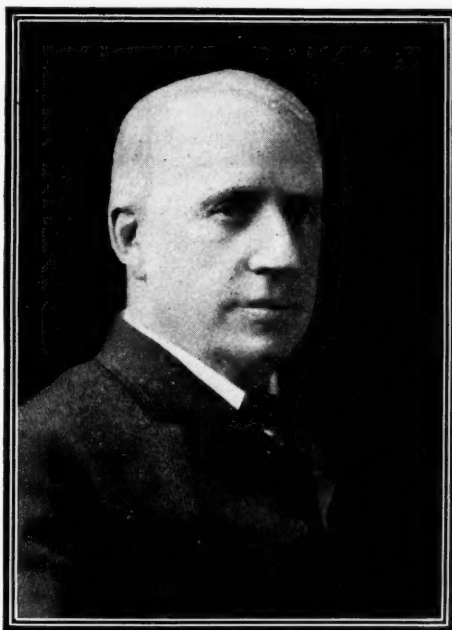
stood in his place on the floor of the House just before Congress adjourned, early last month, and denounced, impolitely and unsparingly, some of the objectionable results of the deference shown by the Senate to the whims of any individual Senator. Mr. Cannon's plain language was much resented at the other end of the Capitol; but it was approved by the newspapers.

*An Instance
or Two.*

Leading members of the Senate like Mr. Allison, and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, have now concluded that there must be a new code of rules adopted, and that there must be some provision made for shutting off debate. When in the extra session of the Senate the Panama Canal treaty was ratified, on March 17, there were 73 votes for it and only 5 against it. Yet the extra session had been made necessary solely by the attitude of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, without any support whatever in his position, had insisted upon discussing the treaty day after day, with the express purpose of preventing a vote. It is true that the treaty might well have been subjected to a searching scrutiny and a thorough debate. But since the majority of the Senators were definitely pledged to vote for it, they would not even take the trouble to read its provisions in detail. Thus, Senator Morgan's methods were not resulting in a genuine debate on the subject; and it was not a business-like or useful system that permitted a single Senator to overrule the judgment of all his col-



SENATOR MORGAN (speaking against time in opposition to the Panama Canal bill): "I wish to read a few volumes in support of my claims."—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



SENATOR GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

leagues. A well-devised system of rules, on the other hand, ought to have made impossible the method by which the Alaska arbitration treaty was ratified in the absence of the opposition, without notice, and without opportunity for discussion. With proper rules governing the proceedings of the Senate, we should have secured the passage of the Philippine tariff bill, and of Mr. Aldrich's currency measure, and Cuban reciprocity could have taken effect at once.

*Some New
Senators.*

The completion of Senatorial elections in various States allowed several of the newly elected men to appear in the extra session. The most conspicuous of the changes was that which brought Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, back after a term's absence. His Democratic colleagues in the Senate at once rallied around Mr. Gorman as their leader, and there was fresh talk in all the newspapers of his prospects as a Presidential candidate. A long deadlock in the Oregon Legislature resulted finally, on February 21, in the election of an able Republican lawyer, Charles W. Fulton, to be Senator Mitchell's colleague. The promotion of Congressman Long, of Kansas, to the Senate, is an encouraging recognition of real merit and ability. The opposition to Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, on the ground of his being a Mormon apostle, has not prevented his election and ad-

mission to the Senate. Albert J. Hopkins, who succeeds William E. Mason from Illinois, will from the start be one of the strong Republican figures of the Senate chamber. In like manner, William J. Stone, who succeeds the venerable George G. Vest, of Missouri, brings the prestige of a great position in the Democratic party.

*New England
Politics.*

New England has been a good deal stirred up by the official attack of the Democratic governor of Rhode Island, Mr. Garvin, upon the widespread and open practice of bribery in elections. Bishop MacVicar and other good citizens of Rhode Island declare that the situation is about as bad as it could be, and that corrupt election methods have become so intrenched in custom that many of the clergymen of the State are afraid to denounce them for fear of offending their congregations and losing their places. It is deeply regrettable, but true, that such methods are prevalent not only in Rhode Island, but in various localities in other Eastern States. New Hampshire has had a popular vote on ten proposed amendments to the State constitution. It is interesting to observe that New Hampshire has followed the recent example of most of the Southern States and adopted an educational qualification for the franchise. By a large majority, the proposition to extend the franchise to women was rejected. A plan of reapportioning representation in the Legislature was adopted, as was the so-called anti-trust amendment.

*The Liquor
Question.*

There is a strong movement in New Hampshire for the repeal of the laws prohibiting the sale of liquors. In Vermont, the abandonment of the prohibitory system in favor of a local-option plan gave the voters of the towns a chance to express their preferences in the local elections of March 3. All the cities of the State have voted in favor of licensing saloons; and of the rural towns, about half, or more than a hundred, have similarly voted to grant licenses. The fact is, that under the half-century prohibition *régime* there had grown up a widespread illicit business of saloon-keeping; and there is now to be substituted for it an orderly and regulated license system. It is the Southern States which are now the stronghold of prohibition, New England and the Northwest having almost wholly receded from the ground formerly held. Under the county-option system, a great part of Texas now prohibits the liquor traffic. There is at present a lively agitation of the subject in that State, the Prohibitionists endeavoring to extend their system throughout the commonwealth, while the liquor

men are proposing to substitute a high-license system guarded by drastic provisions. In Mississippi, Tennessee, and other Southern States, the liquor question is also under renewed and vigorous discussion.

*Large Issues at
Albany,—the
Erie Canal.*

The Legislature of the State of New York has been occupied, during the present session, with a large number of measures of great practical importance about which there are wide differences of opinion among men of intelligence and high character,—these being measures which in their nature have little or no relation to party politics. The one that involves the most money is the proposal to improve the Erie Canal so that it may have a minimum depth of about ten feet and may be navigable for barges carrying a thousand tons. It is estimated that to accomplish this result it would be necessary to expend, in round figures, \$100,000,000. The commercial interests of the port of New York are strongly supporting such canal improvement. Parts of the State lying at a distance from the waterways to be improved are naturally not eager to have so large an expenditure made at the cost of the State treasury. Some years ago, all canal tolls were abolished. The chief benefit from the radical improvement of the Erie Canal will accrue—through the cheapening of freight rates—to the Northwestern producers of wheat and other supplies seeking Eastern or foreign markets. The advantage of a modernized Erie Canal would be so great to interstate traffic that it could easily afford to pay a considerable part of the cost. It would seem to be good financing, therefore, to restore the canal tolls for the sake of providing a sinking fund for the gradual paying off of the hundred million dollars of canal bonds. If this were done, the State could well afford to pay the interest on the outstanding indebtedness.

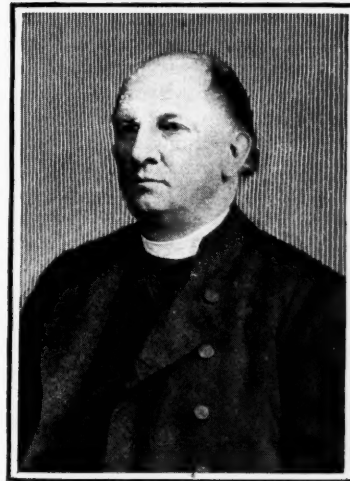
*Taxation
Questions.*

Meanwhile, Governor Odell has been bending all his energy toward the enactment of certain measures for so increasing the revenues of the State as to make it possible to dispense altogether with direct property taxes for other than municipal and local purposes. The income from the tax on corporations and from the State's share of the liquor-license fees, with certain other sources of income, have already so increased the revenue of the State as almost to have accomplished Governor Odell's object as respects direct taxation. But State expenses are also increasing, and a larger income is desired. The governor now proposes a material increase in the liquor licenses, the benefit of which will accrue in part to the State and in part

to municipal and local governments. Another financial measure provides for a specific tax of four mills on mortgages, to be collected through county officers and to be divided between the State and the local governments within whose jurisdiction the mortgaged property is situated. At present, in the State of New York, mortgages are assessable as personal property at their full face value, and are thus liable to pay the ordinary tax rate, which averages about 2 per cent., or twenty mills. But it is a notorious fact that nearly all personal property in the State of New York escapes taxation altogether. Thus, the governor estimates that his four-mill annual tax on mortgages, under a system that would work with certainty and uniformity, would produce far more revenue than the present system yields, and be free from existing objections to the taxation of personal property. The real-estate interests of New York City, however, have shown strong opposition to the governor's plans. The present unenforced personal-property tax ought to be abolished, and in place of it a series of moderate but effective special taxes, on some plan like this of Governor Odell's, might well be substituted. It is proposed to increase the liquor-tax fees by 50 per cent. This would make the maximum license fee in New York City \$1,200, and the lowest fee in rural neighborhoods \$300. It is estimated that the change would reduce the number of saloons by one-tenth, and increase the revenue from liquor licenses to about eighteen million dollars, of which half would go to the State treasury. The proposed four-mill mortgage tax is expected to yield \$12,000,000, this also to be equally divided between State and local treasuries.

Educational Control. New York State has long had a strangely anomalous dual system of central oversight and control of educational matters. It has a Department of Public Education in charge of the common schools, with a superintendent at its head chosen by the Legislature for a term of three years. It has, on the other hand, a body known as the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, made up of a group of men appointed for life by the Legislature. There is no such thing as a University of New York in the usual sense of the term, but the Board of Regents performs an important function in exercising an advisory supervision over the whole business of secondary and higher education. At the point where the public grammar school ends and the public high school begins, the two central educational organizations find themselves in a chronic dispute over jurisdiction. Sooner

or later, one of these systems must develop at the expense of the other. Rival bills pending at Albany provide opposite solutions. Among the leaders of education, the preference seems to be for an increase of the authority of the Board of Regents, to be followed subsequently by a change in the organization of that body, with an abandonment of life tenure.



RT. REV. W. C. DOANE.
(Episcopal Bishop of Albany, Chancellor of the University of New York.)

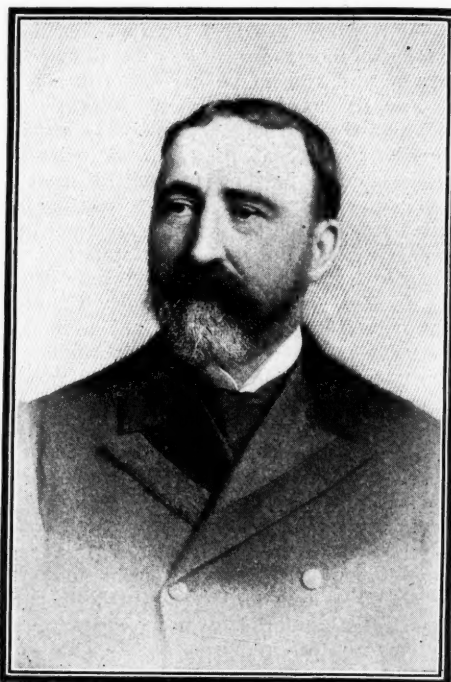
Child Labor, and Housing. In the field of social reform, several matters of uncommon significance have been pending before the New York Legislature. One of these is the improvement of legislation to prevent the employment of young children. The evasions of existing child-labor laws in New York City have been widespread, and deplorable in their consequences. It is proposed to extend the scope of the present prohibition of child labor, and to improve the laws as regards their enforceability. Far from being exaggerated, the evils of child labor have generally been understated, because few people have gone into the subject far enough to comprehend the startling facts. If pending legislation at Albany succeeds, the lot of thousands of newsboys in the city of New York will be alleviated. Those under ten years of age will be taken off the streets altogether. The fight against certain valuable features of New York's recent tenement-house legislation is destined to fail. The so-called compromise tenement-house bill that is likely to pass does not injure in any material respects the admirable tenement-house code that Mr. De Forest has been administering. The sweatshop evil in New York has been largely broken up.

Municipal Progress.

New York City is preparing for some sort of modest celebration, on May 26, of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the municipal organization of the city. The celebration will occur in a season of marvelous local expansion and prosperity. Never before were so many great projects on foot. The underground transit system, as now approaching completion, proves to be merely the beginning of an immense ramification which has been outlined by Mr. Parsons, the engineer of the lines. As its second year advances, the good work of the Low administration begins to be manifest in all departments. Police reforms proceed apace under General Greene's vigilant eye and unrelenting hand; the transformation of the health department under Dr. Lederle has been set forth in a remarkable pamphlet issued by the City Club; and in almost all the departments, good work is producing recognized results. It is now confidently expected that Mr. Low's renomination will be demanded by the Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and the anti-Tammany Democratic organizations that united to elect him in the fall of 1901,—New York's next municipal election occurring in the first week of November of the present year.

City Contests in Ohio.

In various other large cities of the country, municipal elections occur in the springtime. The most important city campaign now pending is that of Chicago. For an account of the issues and the candidates, we refer our readers to an article contributed to this number by Dean Judson, of the University of Chicago, himself a model type of the scholar in politics. In Cincinnati, there is a citizens' municipal ticket in the field whose candidate for mayor is the widely known president of the "Big Four" Railroad, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, who has long been a vigorous exponent of sound-money ideas and a citizen of public spirit. The Democrats are supporting this Ingalls ticket. The Republicans declare that the real significance of Mr. Ingalls' candidacy lies in a scheme to advance him from mayor to governor of Ohio, in order to make him a Presidential candidate next year. The Republicans have renominated Mayor Fleischmann, who is opposed by an alliance of the churches on the ground of his being at the head of a great distillery business and naturally an exponent of the liquor interests. In Cincinnati, the local and municipal questions involved are the predominant ones; but elsewhere the contest is interesting chiefly because Mr. Ingalls' victory would almost inevitably lead to his being a candidate, next fall, for the governorship. Meanwhile, another interesting Demo-



MR. M. E. INGALLS.

cratic figure, the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, has been renominated for the mayoralty of Cleveland, Ohio's largest city. The Republicans have nominated against him Hon. Harvey D. Goulder, a well-known lawyer.

Affairs in St. Louis.

In St. Louis, a mayor is not to be elected this spring, but a number of vacancies in the City Council and the House of Delegates are to be filled, and it is reported that the Republicans have nominated for these an exceptionally strong and clean ticket. Our advices are not quite so complimentary regarding the Democratic nominees, although the subject is not a matter about which we have made special inquiry. At the end of the present month, St. Louis is to celebrate the centenary of the Louisiana Purchase with an elaborate programme, and the President of the United States has so arranged his itinerary as to arrive in St. Louis on the afternoon of April 29, leaving in the early morning of May 1. These exercises will be under the auspices of the exposition management, and will in a sense be preliminary to the holding of the great exposition next year. Ex-Gov. David R. Francis, president of the exposition, came back, last month, from a highly successful European tour,



HON. D. R. FRANCIS.
(President of the St. Louis Exposition.)

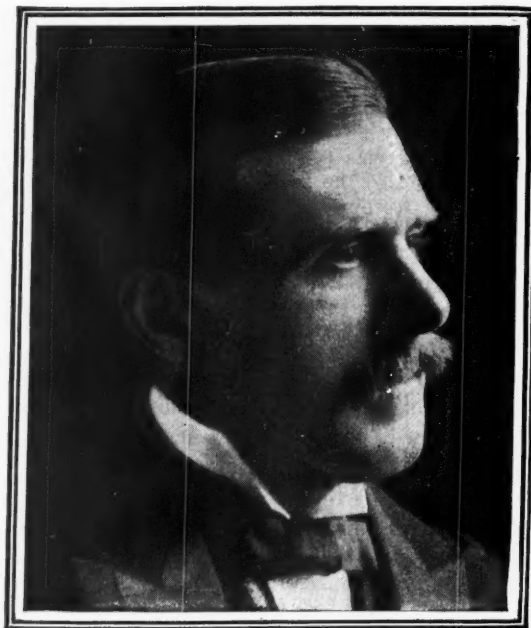
where he basked in the favor of royalty, met the most important commercial bodies, and helped to secure promises and appropriations that will result in more extensive and attractive exhibits from public and private sources abroad than were expected a few months ago.

Canal and Railroad Projects in Canada. While the New York Legislature at Albany has been discussing the plan of expending \$100,000,000 on the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa has been interesting itself in what is really a rival project of the most formidable kind,—the proposed canal from the Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence at Montreal. When first proposed, this canal was to have had a depth of ten feet. The plans were changed five years ago to provide for a depth of fourteen feet, and now another change has been adopted which calls for a depth of twenty feet. This would give a direct outlet to the ocean for large freight steamers. A glance at the map shows that the Georgian Bay route follows an almost direct line from the Lake Superior ports to Montreal. Its advocates say that it can be completed in much less time than the Erie Canal enlargement, and for much less money. Moreover, its projectors do not ask the Canadian government to pay the cost, but only to guarantee their bonds, in order to enable

them to borrow at a low rate of interest. It is expected that the canal's tolls will fully support the undertaking. If this canal were built, much of the wheat, flour, and various other export products of our Northwest would probably go to Europe by way of Montreal and the St. Lawrence. It seems probable that the project will be indorsed by the Dominion Parliament now in session. Apropos of the energy of our Canadian neighbors in the development of canals, we publish elsewhere in this number an article from the pen of Mr. E. T. D. Chambers describing the interesting project of a new transcontinental railroad which is to run considerably north of the Canadian Pacific. The whole subject of grain-transportation and trade routes is likely to be brought under consideration by a special government commission.

Other Canadian Interests.

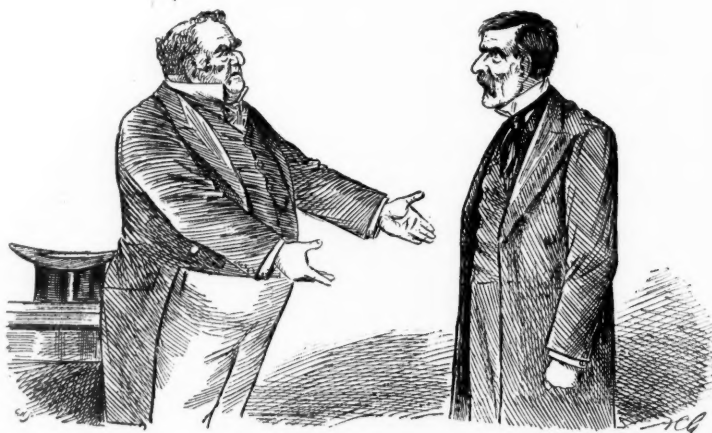
The Canadian Parliament now in session is also to readjust representation according to the findings of the recent census, a railway commission is to be created, and a considerable legislative programme has been laid out for the session. The Canadians have not been pleased with the selection by President Roosevelt of Messrs. Lodge, Root, and Turner as the American members of the tribunal to decide the Alaska boundary question. Of the three British members, Canada will supply two, these being Sir Louis Jette, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada. Sir Louis was for a long time a member of the Quebec bench. The other British member will be no less eminent a personage than Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England. The Canadian case is to be in charge of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, with whom there will be associated some eminent British and Canadian lawyers, among whom are named Mr. Christopher Robinson, of Toronto, and the Hon. Edward Blake, now one of the Irish Nationalist members of the British Parliament, but formerly, for a long time, a distinguished statesman in Canada. The Alaska tribunal will meet in London, probably in September. There is talk of an early resumption of the sessions of the dormant Joint High Commission, of which Senator Fairbanks is the ranking American member. If this commission could get together and devise a broad and liberal measure of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, it would accomplish a most beneficent work, and one for which conditions on both sides of the international boundary line are now ripe. In Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minnesota and the far Northwest an enthusiastic Reciprocity League is at work.



MR. BRODRICK, ENGLISH WAR SECRETARY.

The Empire and Its Defenses. With their thousands of hardy fishermen and mariners on the eastern seaboard, the Canadians are about to enter in earnest upon the organization of a naval militia to serve Dominion or imperial needs in time of war. This will be to some extent a contribution toward that voluntary system of mutual and joint defense which Mr. Chamberlain now declares the whole empire must enter upon or face inevitable dissolution. Mr. Chamberlain has come back from South Africa with such enhancement of prestige, when the rest of the Balfour administration is under sharp criticism, that everything he says attracts profound attention. He has much to say about a certain "new conception of empire," which means, when reduced to hard and business-like terms, that England's army and navy bills have outgrown the ability of John Bull to pay them

alone, and that Canada, Australia, and South Africa are to be asked, in the future, to share in the support of the British army and navy. It is to be remembered that the shipbuilding programme of Germany and other countries is of peculiar interest to the "Mistress of the Seas;" and the English have not by any means given up their idea that their navy must be equal to the combined fleets of any two or three foreign powers. Mr. Arnold-Forster, the admiralty secretary, whose position corresponds to that of our Secretary of the Navy, has introduced a naval budget for the coming year that calls for the unprecedented expenditure of \$180,000,000. Mr. Arnold-Forster's argument is that England's great navy is a grim necessity to a country that imports two-thirds of its food-supplies. Germany has no need of a navy except for purposes of aggression. It is the growth of the German navy that is compelling the United States to spend so much money on ships, and that is at the bottom of England's costly and regrettable increase of naval armaments. England is not building ships for aggression, but as a form of national insurance. At the present date, according to Mr. Arnold-Forster, England has seventy-one warships in process of construction. Mr. Brodrick, the war minister, has also a very formidable budget. Never before, in time of peace, have England's expenditures for the two armed services been so huge. Mr. Brodrick's reorganization of the army has given so little satisfaction that there will be a good deal of grumbling about paying the bills. His army estimates amount to



WHAT HE WANTS TO KNOW.

JOHN BULL: "What I want to know is this, Mr. Brodrick—am I an island? or am I a continent? If I'm an island, I want a big navy and a small army. If I'm a continent, I want a big army and a small navy. I can't afford to be an island and a continent, too!"—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

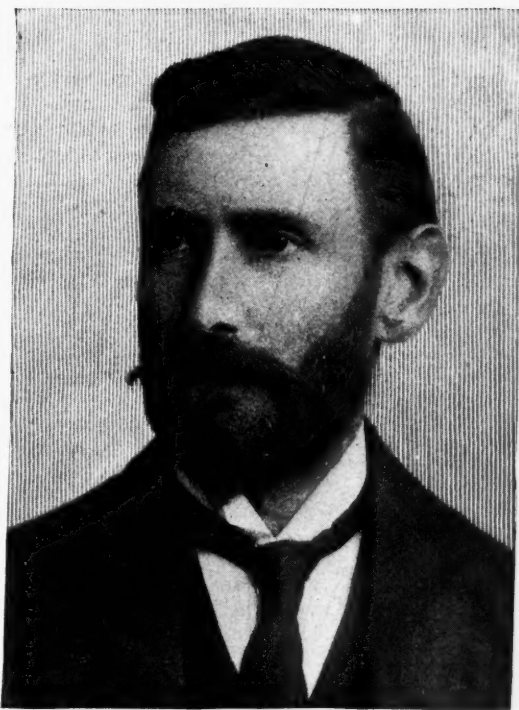
almost the same total as the navy bill, and may be set down, in round figures, at \$175,000,000. In apologizing, last month, for the increase of army expenditure, Mr. Balfour, the premier, called attention in a somewhat sensational way to Russia's activity in the direction of India. John Bull is disposed to say that he could stand an increase of army expenditure, or could bear the cost of naval expansion, in the face of a clear emergency; but he hates mightily to pay the bills for expansion in the two services at the same time, with no well-defined reason for either.

The Irish Situation.

It is this state of mind of the overburdened taxpayer, and nothing else, that somewhat threatens the brilliant consummation of the government's Irish land scheme. The Irish landlords will not sell for less than a certain scale of prices based upon average rental, the tenants will not buy them out except upon a lower basis similar to that established by earlier precedent, and it has been expected that the national treasury would pay the difference in order to settle forever the Irish land question and pave the way for economic prosperity and political harmony. It would be a good investment for England, even with the present weight of her financial burdens. Meanwhile, the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament have thus far through the session abstained from annoying the Balfour government, and are on their good behavior, awaiting the presentation of the promised land measure. The government, last month, further placated the Irish by introducing some detailed bills in the line of increasing the powers of the Irish county councils and local-government bodies. We publish elsewhere an interesting article by the Hon. Horace Plunkett, in the form of an interview, on the progress of agriculture in Ireland under the auspices of the coöperative societies which he has done so much to promote. It is almost needless to say that if the great land-purchase scheme should go through in the near future, there would doubtless be a very rapid development of the sort of rural coöperative progress of which Mr. Plunkett is the best exponent.

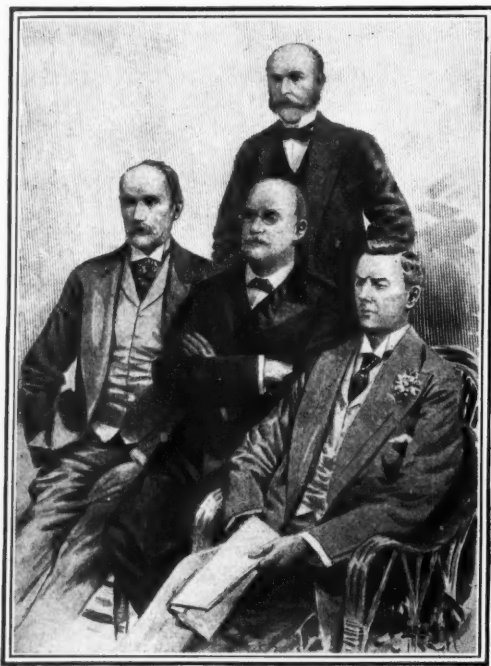
Mr. Chamberlain and South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain's trip is regarded in England as having accomplished wonders toward bringing about a better feeling between the races in South Africa. He extols the plan of visitations by colonial secretaries, and declares that personal acquaintance and contact can accomplish wonders in settling difficult problems. He praises the Boers, and expects their leaders to show loyalty to their



HON. HORACE PLUNKETT.

new government. His particular contribution to the improvement of political affairs in Cape Colony seems to be the forming of a friendly personal alliance with Mr. Hofmeyr, Mr. Sauer, Mr. Merriman, and the other leaders of the so-called "Afrikander Bond," which really controls and will continue to dominate the affairs of South Africa. Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer are the present leaders in the House of Assembly. Mr. Hofmeyr was Mr. Rhodes' chief political ally in the old days, and although not in the Cape Parliament now, he is the real head of the Dutch-speaking element. If one asks what Mr. Chamberlain actually accomplished, it is enough to point to the fact that he succeeded in arranging for the payment of \$150,000,000 toward the South African war debt by the owners of the Johannesburg gold mines. Further than that, a second sum of \$150,000,000 on that debt is to be assumed by the taxpayers of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies; that is to say, they will issue bonds for that amount, and will provide for interest and sinking fund,—with a British guarantee of the debt, in order to make the bonds marketable. Mr. Chamberlain has not solved the difficulties that involve the labor problem in South Africa, nor



Mr. Merriman. Mr. Hofmeyr. Mr. Sauer. Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE LEADERS OF THE NEW "SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY."

has he greatly changed the feelings of the Boers toward England; but all elements in South Africa have rather liked his sharp, direct methods of discussion, and are the better disposed to settle down to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture and industry. On March 19, Mr. Chamberlain made the interesting statement in the House of Commons that one hundred thousand Boers had been "repatriated,"—that is to say, restored to their homes,—a large proportion of them from the military prisons in St. Helena, Ceylon, Bermuda, and elsewhere. Mr. Chamberlain also stated that the government was giving the new colonists, under the peace provisions, the sum of \$75,000,000 toward the expenses of their resettlement. He has been treated in London like a conquering hero, and the newspapers were full of talk, last month, of a reconstructed ministry with Chamberlain as premier and Balfour as foreign minister.

German Affairs. The German chancellor has naturally been defending the Venezuelan expedition before the Reichstag, although he has had to face some sharp criticisms. Count von Bülow has also pointedly denied the report that the German Government had been

communicating with Holland in remonstrance against the inconvenience to German traffic of the Dutch railway strikes. It is none the less true that there is much apprehension in the Netherlands on the ground of Germany's supposed desire for an excuse to interfere in Dutch affairs. The expressions of displeasure in Germany at the tone of American public opinion in respect to the question of naval expansion are decidedly bitter. The German naval budget as presented by the naval secretary, Admiral von Tirpitz, and slightly modified in the Reichstag, amounts to approximately \$50,000,000. The feeling in Germany on the score of American trade rivalry has risen to maximum height. The industrial depression to which this feeling is somewhat due is, however, reported as less serious from month to month. The Emperor's versatility has been shown in recent theological pronouncements (see page 467), in an attempt to secure reforms in German literary style, and in sundry other directions.

French Topics.

In France, the most important public topic, last month, was the action of the Chamber of Deputies in supporting the extreme policy of Premier Combes and the ministry on the school question. The principle established in the law of associations as enacted under the former premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was that schools carried on by men and women of the religious teaching orders must apply for express governmental authorization. The latest law, as adopted last month, simply refuses in a wholesale way to grant the applications. Some months will be required to make the extremely important changes and transfers requisite to an execution of this radical measure. The principal argument of Premier Combes had to do with the anti-republican character of the instruction in the monastic schools. It is to be feared that so harsh a policy will have unfortunate reactions. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the Combes ministry cannot last very much longer, and that M. Rouvier or M. Ribot will be the next premier. Although President Loubet's seven-year term, which began in 1899, has three years yet to run, there is already definite talk of making M. Waldeck-Rousseau his successor. In a recent address in the Chamber of Deputies, the foreign minister, M. Delcassé, declared it a necessity for France that Morocco's independence should be maintained, expressed satisfaction with the status of the Franco-Russian alliance, mentioned hopefully the *rapprochement* of France and Italy, and took an altogether favorable view of the international position of the republic.



POPE LEO IN PONTIFICAL STATE.

Russian Domestic Reform.

The leading Russian topic of the month is the new manifesto of the Czar dealing with the governmental conditions of the empire, and promising various reforms. It has impressed the world at large as a matter of profound significance. It would seem to us, however, chiefly an evidence of dismay and alarm in Russian governmental circles over the ever-increasing boldness with which the popular discontent is expressing itself. In this connection, our readers will find it well to give especial attention to an article on the political situation in Russia by a well-informed contributor published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. The edict has not been hopefully received by any of the discontented elements, whether Finns, Poles, Jews, or political Liberals. There is no reason to doubt the Czar's sincerity, but to translate the proposals into definite reforms will be no easy matter. In view of the Macedonian uneasiness, there has been especial activity in the Russian army, and the fervent religious sentiment of the Russians on behalf of persecuted Christians in European Turkey has

been made to do service in diverting attention from the political discontent at home.

The Macedonian Situation.

Undoubtedly, the situation in Macedonia is a bad one, and the prospect of an earnest and honest enforcement by Turkey of the reforms demanded by Russia, Austria, and the other great powers is very remote indeed. The activity of revolutionary bands of Macedonians and Bulgarian adventurers gives the Turkish soldiers and military police the excuse for atrocities of the same sort as those perpetrated several years ago in Armenia. Nobody knows to what this situation will lead. The Sultan has promised to institute the desired reforms, and the associated ambassadors at Constantinople are endeavoring to see that his promises are kept. If Russia had not been interfered with by England and Germany twenty-five years ago, the present troubles would not have arisen.

The Pope's Twenty-five Years.

On the third day of March, the Pope celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession. Being only a year or two short of three score and ten when crowned, and of frail physique, he was not expected to fill the Papal office very long. Yet he bore the splendid ceremonies, last month, with the interest and vigor of a young man. There is a fair prospect that he may live to be a hundred years old. His pontificate has been marked by wondrous tact and breadth of mind. There seems, however, no prospect of reconciliation between the Vatican and the government of Italy, while the harshness of anti-clerical measures in France and some other Catholic countries has been painful to the venerable Leo. It is in the Protestant countries like the United States and Germany that the Roman Church finds least to give it trouble.

The Strike Commission's Report.

One American Catholic prelate, Bishop Spaulding, deserves especial praise for the valuable service he has rendered upon the Anthracite Strike Commission, the report of which was made public on March 21. The commission's services to humanity in the work it has done are almost inestimable. We publish elsewhere an article from the competent pen of Dr. Weyl dealing with the whole subject. This commission has made the most important of all contributions to the cause of industrial peace.



RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 17 to March 20, 1903.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 17.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the army appropriation bill....The House begins consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

February 18.—The Senate discusses the question of closure....The House sends the army appropriation bill back to conference.

February 19.—The Senate, in executive session, considers the Panama Canal treaty....The House passes the naval appropriation bill, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend \$500,000 for submarine torpedo boats.

February 20.—The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill, and adopts conference reports on the bill for the protection of Presidents and the legislative appropriation bill.

February 21.—The House debates the Fowler currency bill.

February 23.—The Senate passes an omnibus public buildings bill; in executive session, the nomination of William R. Day, of Ohio, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court is confirmed....The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 24.—The Senate considers the post-office appropriation bill and the Aldrich banking bill....The House passes the Senate Philippine currency bill.

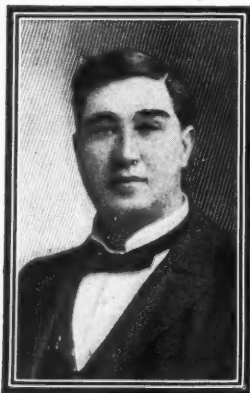
February 25.—The Senate passes the Philippine



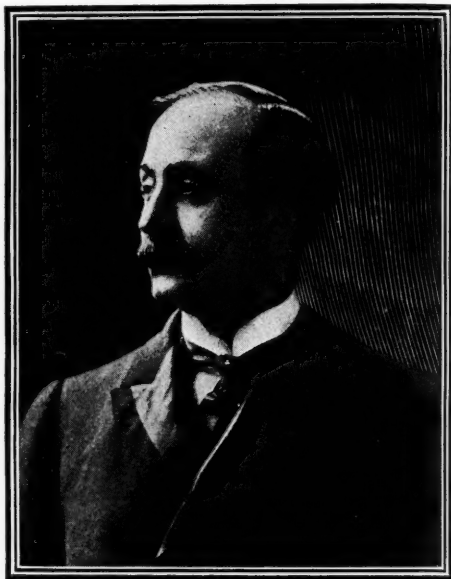
HON. LEVI ANKENY.
(The new Senator from
Washington State.)

currency and the agricultural and post-office appropriation bills....The House discusses the Fowler currency bill.

February 26.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.... After a filibustering contest in the House, the Republican majority unseats Representative James J. Butler (Dem.), of the Twelfth Missouri District, and swears in George C. R. Wagoner (Rep.).



HON. A. C. LATIMER.
(The new Senator from
South Carolina.)



HON. CHESTER I. LONG.
(The new Senator from Kansas.)

February 27.—The Senate passes the naval and Military Academy appropriation bills....The House sends four appropriation bills to conference.

February 28.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation and immigration bills, and debates the Aldrich banking bill....The House passes the omnibus public buildings bill.

March 1.—The House adopts the report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

March 2.—The Senate passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

March 3.—Agreements are finally reached between the Senate and the House on all appropriation bills.

March 4.—All the appropriation bills having been passed and signed by President Roosevelt, the Fifty-seventh Congress comes to an end.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

March 5.—The Senate meets in special session and receives a message from President Roosevelt urging the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity and Panama Canal treaties; in executive session, the pending treaties are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 9-10.—The Panama Canal treaty is favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations and discussed in executive session.

March 11.—Extradition treaties with Mexico and Guatemala are ratified.

March 12.—The Cuban reciprocity treaty is favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments.

March 13-14.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) speak on the Panama Canal treaty, the former assailing and the latter defending the title of the Panama Canal Company.

March 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 73 to 5, ratifies the Panama Canal treaty without amendment.

March 19.—The Senate, by a vote of 50 to 16, ratifies the Cuban reciprocity treaty, with amendments providing that there shall be reciprocity in sugar with no other country than Cuba and requiring the approval of the House of Representatives. The special session of the Senate then comes to an end.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 17.—John Weaver (Rep.) is elected mayor of Philadelphia....In the Pittsburg (Pa.) municipal election, W. B. Hays, a Republican, nominated for mayor by the Citizens' party and indorsed by the Democrats, is elected by about 8,000 majority....Governor Hunt appoints Ramon Latimer mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico.

February 18.—George B. Cortelyou takes the oath of office as Secretary of Commerce and Labor; he is succeeded by William Loeb, Jr., as secretary to the President....Associate Justice Shiras resigns as a member of the United States Supreme Court.

February 19.—President Roosevelt nominates William R. Day, of Ohio, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

February 20.—President Roosevelt signs the Elkins anti-rebate bill.

February 21.—The Oregon Legislature, on the forty-third ballot, chooses Charles W. Fulton (Rep.) United States Senator.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Congress has the right to prohibit the sending of lottery tickets from one State to another, under the power to regulate interstate commerce.

February 25.—Melville E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" Railroad, accepts the nomination of the Democratic and Citizens' parties for mayor of Cincinnati.

February 28.—The last bonds of the State of Missouri (for \$487,000) are paid.

March 2.—Governor Jennings, of Florida, appoints S. R. Mallory (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed himself....President Roosevelt calls an extra session of the Senate to meet on March 5...."Union" and "Regular" Republican members of the Delaware Legislature combine to elect J. Frank Allee (Union Rep.) for the long term in the United States Senate, and Dr. L. H. Ball (Regular Rep.) for the short term.

March 7.—Chicago Republicans nominate Graeme Stewart for mayor (see page 434).

March 10.—Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, in a special message to the State Senate, charges wholesale bribery in connection with the election of members of the lower house....The proposed woman suffrage amendment in New Hampshire is decisively defeated by popular vote.

March 12.—President Roosevelt appoints a commission to report on the organization, needs, and condition of government work.

March 14.—Cleveland Republicans nominate Harvey D. Goulder for mayor.

March 16.—Chicago Democrats renominate Mayor Harrison unanimously (see page 434).

March 17.—President Roosevelt appoints S. N. D. North director of the census, to succeed William R. Merriam, resigned....Cleveland Democrats renominate Tom L. Johnson.



MR. CLARENCE DARROW.

(The award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission is universally accepted as a distinct triumph for Mr. Darrow, the counsel of the United Mine Workers before the commission.)

March 18.—President Roosevelt nominates Hamilton Fish to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York City.

March 20.—President Roosevelt reappoints Dr. W. D. Crum collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and William M. Byrne district attorney for Delaware.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 17.—The British Parliament is opened by King Edward in person.

February 19.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies decides, by a vote of 269 to 64, against reducing the expenditure on the army....Lieut.-Gen. Sir N. G. Lyttelton is appointed to the command of all the British forces in South Africa.

February 20.—The Mexican Monetary Conference meets at Mexico City....The Austrian army bills pass the Reichsrath.

February 24.—Debate on army reorganization is closed

in the British House of Commons, the government being sustained by a vote of 261 to 145.

February 27.—The Portuguese cabinet resigns office.The budget committee of the German Reichstag makes reductions in the army estimates.

February 28.—In voting an oil tax, the French Chamber of Deputies incorporates a provision asking for the establishment of a government monopoly in petroleum.A new Portuguese cabinet is formed.



M. VON PLEHWE.

(Russian minister of the interior, appointed as head of the commission to carry out the reforms advocated by the Czar in his recent manifesto. See page 441.)

March 1.—José Batele Ordoñez is chosen President of Uruguay.

March 2.—A motion to disfranchise County Galway for the election of Colonel Lynch to Parliament is defeated in the British House of Commons.General Regalado hands over the presidency of Salvador to General Escalon.

March 4.—In the elections to the Japanese Parliament, 183 members of Marquis Ito's party, 92 Progressives, 14 Imperialists, and 74 Independents are chosen; the opposition numbers 275.The French Chamber of Deputies votes an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for increasing old-age pensions paid by the mining companies to miners and employees.

March 5.—The British army estimates for the year amount to £34,500,000 (\$172,500,000).

March 6.—President-elect Bonilla, of Honduras, captures the fort and town of Ceiba.

March 9.—The British naval estimates provide for nearly \$180,000,000.

March 11.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 245 to 154, rejects an amendment to the army estimates providing for the reduction of the army by 27,000 men.

March 12.—The French Chamber of Deputies resumes debate on the enforcement of the associations law.The Czar of Russia issues a manifesto promising to

grant freedom of worship to his subjects and to extend local self-government in the villages.The Canadian Parliament is opened.

March 14.—A commission, headed by Minister von Plehwe, is appointed in Russia to carry out the reforms proposed in the Czar's manifesto.

March 15.—The new Swiss protective tariff is adopted by a referendum vote of 329,000 to 222,000.

March 17.—The decree for higher import duties in Colombia goes into effect.

March 18.—A parliamentary by-election in Sussex, England, results in a Liberal victory by a majority of 534, as against a Conservative majority at the preceding election of 2,500.The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 300 to 257, sustains the government's refusal to permit the male congregations to teach throughout France.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 17.—A protocol providing for the settlement by a commission of claims of American citizens against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

February 18.—A Venezuelan court awards an American claimant \$700,000 damages for annulment of a concession by the Venezuelan Government.

February 19.—The joint note of the European powers regarding Macedonian reforms is handed to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, with instructions to deliver it to the Turkish Government.Diplomatic relations between Germany and Venezuela are resumed.

February 23.—It is announced that the Sultan has agreed to the measures for reform in the Turkish administration of Macedonia proposed by the powers.The Dominican Government agrees to pay the Ros claims presented by United States Minister Powell.

February 24.—President Roosevelt signs an agreement with Cuba by which the United States secures a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda.

February 25.—Russia issues a warning to the Slav states of eastern Europe not to try to change the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula.

February 26.—The protocol for the settlement of Mexico's claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

February 27.—A protocol providing for the settlement of the French claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

February 28.—Provision for the settlement of the claims of the Netherlands against Venezuela is made in a protocol signed at Washington.

March 3.—Ratifications of the Alaskan boundary treaty between the United States and Great Britain are exchanged at Washington.

March 7.—The Belgian protocol for the settlement of Venezuelan claims is signed at Washington.

March 10.—The Newfoundland legislature renews the French shore *modus vivendi*.

March 11.—The Cuban Senate, by a vote of 16 to 5, ratifies the treaty of reciprocity with the United States.The Bolivian minister to the United States protests against the transfer to Brazil of the concession held by the Anglo-American syndicate in Acre.

March 17.—Venezuela pays over to the representative of Germany the first installment of the indemnity.Great Britain announces the appointment of Lord

Alverstone, Chief Justice of England; Lieut.-Gov. Sir Louis Jette, of Quebec, and Judge Armour, of the Canadian Supreme Court, as members of the Alaskan boundary commission.

March 19.—It is announced that negotiations for a parcels-post convention are being conducted by the United States and Great Britain.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Leo XIII. to the Papacy is celebrated in Rome.

February 21.—The corner-stone of the Army War College, at Washington, is laid by President Roosevelt.

February 24.—A violent eruption of the Colima volcano, in Mexico, is preceded by earthquake shocks in the vicinity.

February 25.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sails from Cape Town for England.

February 27.—The structural iron workers of the Pittsburg (Pa.) district go on strike.

March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome.

March 10.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad authorize an increase of \$150,000,000 in the capital stock of the company.

March 18.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission submits its report to President Roosevelt (see page 460).

March 20.—The Mississippi River reaches the greatest height ever known at New Orleans, 19.8 feet.

OBITUARY.

February 17.—Joseph Parry, the Welsh composer, 62. Charles Theodore Russell, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, 53.

February 18.—Prince Komatsu, of Japan, 55. Lewis Sylvester Hough, lawyer and author, 82. Dr. M. Mielzinger, acting president of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati.

February 20.—Rev. Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttleton, Bishop of Southampton, 51. Chevalier Karl Scherzer, the Austrian traveler, 82.

February 24.—Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, the English author, 68. Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, late governor of Newfoundland, 72. E. Ellery Anderson, a prominent New York lawyer and reform politician, 69.

February 25.—John Forbes-Robertson, the English art critic and journalist, 81.

February 26.—Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, 84. Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, 73.

February 27.—Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace, of Massachusetts, 80.

February 28.—Maj.-Gen. William Farrar Smith ("Baldy" Smith), a corps commander in the Civil War, 80. Rear-Admiral William Harkness, U.S.N., retired, an eminent astronomer, 65. Dr. Theodore Gaillard Thomas, a well-known New York physician, 72.

March 1.—Ex-Congressman Jehu Baker, of Illinois, 80.

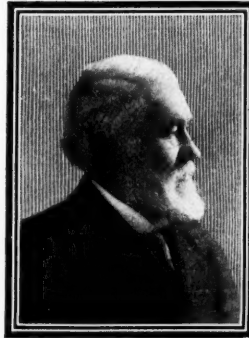
March 3.—Baron Rieger, Bohemian statesman and leader of Czech movement, 84. Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, former president of Salvador. Richard M. Upjohn,

architect of the Connecticut State Capitol, 75. Dr. Charles H. Ohr, of Maryland, said to have been the oldest past grand master Mason in the world, 93.

March 4.—Joseph Henry Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," 69. Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J., author of Catholic books, 75.

March 6.—Gaston Paris, member of the French Academy and director of the College of France, 64. Ex-Congressman William H. Ruston, of Massachusetts, 55.

March 7.—Rev. William B. Chamberlain, director of music in Chicago Theological Seminary, 56.



THE LATE DR. RICHARD J. GATLING.

(Inventor of the Gatling gun.)

Hawaii under President Cleveland, 67.

March 9.—Maj.-Gen. James W. McMillan, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 77.

March 10.—Andrew Carpenter Wheeler ("Nym Crinkle"), author and critic, 68.

March 11.—Samuel K. Dow, formerly a well-known Chicago lawyer, 75. Frithjof Smith-Hald, a distinguished Norwegian painter, 54.

March 12.—Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster, 83.

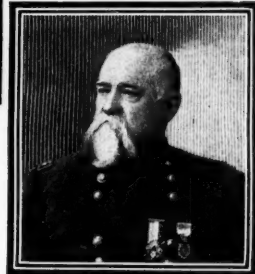
March 14.—Ex-Congressman William E. Simonds, of Connecticut, 60.

March 16.—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler, of Massachusetts, 75.

March 17.—William S. Caine, M.P., 60. Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, Russian minister of marine.

March 18.—Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 82.

March 20.—Charles Godfrey Leland ("Hans Breitmann"), American humorist, 78. Justice Charles V. Bardeen, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, 53. Justice Samuel H. Terral, of the Mississippi Supreme Court, 68. William P. Wood, chief of the United States Secret Service under President Lincoln, 80.



THE LATE GEN. WILLIAM F. SMITH ("BALDY" SMITH).

SOME CARTOON COMMENTS,—CHIEFLY ON THE PRESIDENT.



THE TEACHER AND THE PUPILS.

ROOSEVELT TO THE SENATE: "Boys, this hurts me more than it does you."—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia.)

IT is certainly President Roosevelt's month. He goes upon his Western tour with all the freedom of mind and elasticity of spirit that belong to vacation days after a hard term's work in school. The cartoon on this page represents the President as a schoolmaster who has been obliged to keep some of his pupils after hours, and who is really more eager to get out than they are themselves. It refers, of course, to the extra session of the Senate, made necessary by its failure in the regular session to ratify the Panama Canal treaty and the Cuban

reciprocity treaty. Fortunately, its work was done quickly in the extra session, and the President's plans of travel were not disturbed. The international cartoons of the past month or two have given great prominence to President Roosevelt's vindication of the Monroe Doctrine, to his advocacy of a powerful navy, to his successful programme for the better regulation of trusts and corporations, and to his utterances and activities in various directions. His is to-day the most observed personality in the world.



A GRIZZLY PATH: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Is it safe to shoot?"

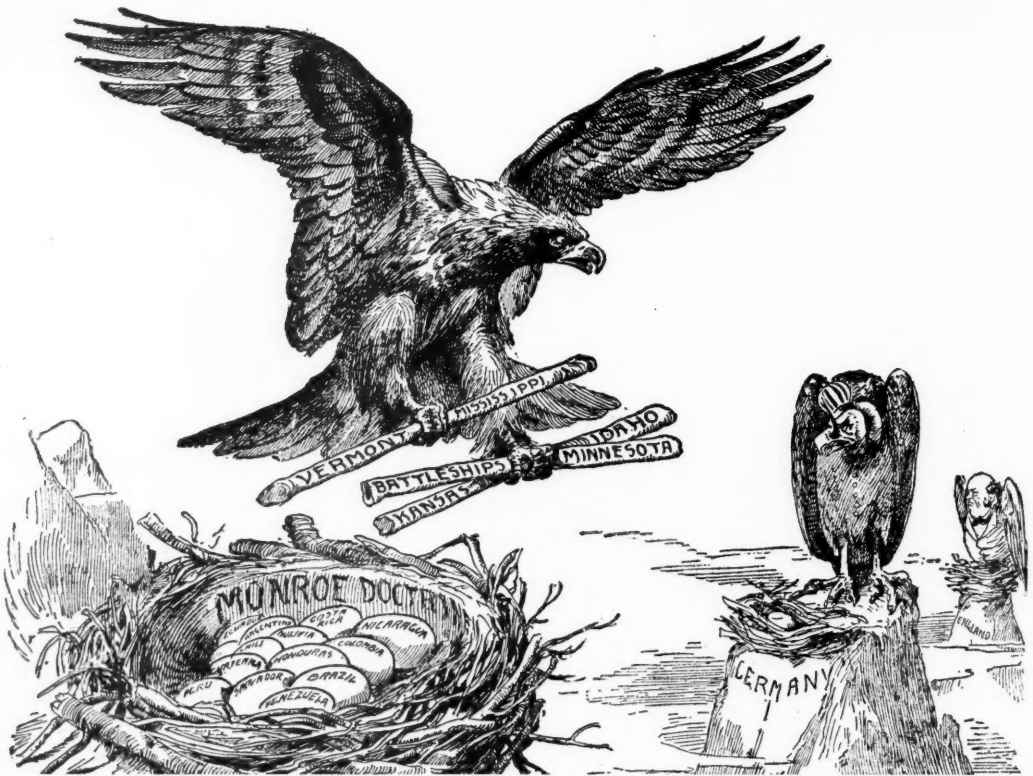
THE BEAR: "Does he mean business?"—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



ACCORDING TO ROOSEVELT.

PATER FAMILIAS: "Well, anyway, I've the satisfaction of being a good and true citizen."

From the *News-Tribune* (Detroit).

FIVE BATTLESHIPS ORDERED, - A FEW MORE SUPPORTS FOR THE NEST. - From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).A PRACTICAL FORESTER. - From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).THE MONROE DOCTRINE. - From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

BY DAVID E. CLOYD.

(School Visitor for the General Education Board.)

[One hears much about backward conditions and new progressive tendencies in Southern education. Most readers can best understand a subject of that kind when it is presented, with due analysis and description, in a concrete study of some locality. Readers of all sections—North, East, South, and West—who really care to know about the Southern school movement will find this article by Mr. Cloyd well worth careful reading. Topics like those suggested in this article will, for the most part, make up the programme of the great "Conference on Southern Education" to be held at Richmond, Va., toward the end of the present month. Mr. Cloyd's careful study of two Georgia counties further illustrates the methods of inquiry pursued by the General Education Board and its ally, the Southern Education Board. We predict that the time will come when rural education in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and some parts of the West will have to go to North Carolina and Georgia to find out the best way to make the district schools promote the welfare of country neighborhoods.—THE EDITOR.]

... the rural school question is the great problem. Between eight-ninths and eight-tenths of our people live in the country, and yet not one-third of our agricultural lands are being tilled, and that one-third not tilled one-third as well as it should be. . . . What blessings can be carried to these people of the rural sections when first-class schools are furnished to all of them !

HON. HOKE SMITH, Atlanta, Ga.

We are, I think, in the beginning of one of the greatest educational movements that this country has ever seen. I doubt if there has been anything equal to it since the day, fifty years ago, when Horace Mann began his crusade in Massachusetts. But we teachers know well what the meaning of this is,—we know that the enthusiasm engendered here will not last. . . . That model school over in Danielsville [Georgia] is a beacon light. When the reaction comes, that school, and others like it which will some day be established, are the schools to which we shall look and say : "Here you will find represented that for which we stand ; you must judge of our work by that which is done as it ought to be done."

Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, Teachers' College.

THE first of these two quotations defines the problem of the South, and the second one sounds a note of warning and at the same time points out the necessity of developing model schools which embody the elements that are best and most lasting in our present ideals.

The purpose of this article is to show, by a concrete illustration, what the facts and conditions regarding elementary education in the South are, how the improvement of the schools waits upon the power of local taxation and efficient supervision, and what the goal is toward which the renaissance tends. Two counties in Georgia are taken as types. One, Hancock County, represents two things : first, the backward conditions of the public schools, which are due largely to the lack of sufficient funds and to inadequate supervision ; second, the great awakening in education, and the direction in which improvements are being made. The

other, Bibb County, represents the better conditions of the public schools, which are the result of a long term of organization and administration under the power of local taxation and efficient supervision.

The school system of Bibb County was organized by special legislative enactment in 1872, five years before the adoption of the present State constitution. This system is under the administration of a county board and a superintendent. The board is self-perpetuating, with twelve regular members, and the mayor of the city of Macon, the Superior Court judge, and the ordinary as three *ex-officio* members. The members of this board are from among the best citizens of the county, and, being free from political control, they direct the schools in the interest of all the people. Their long term of office enables them to inaugurate and carry out whatever policy they may think best. This board of education is far more influential than any other board in the county. The board chooses a superintendent of schools. This official is the executive officer of the board and the professional head of the schools. The present superintendent is Jere M. Pound, a graduate of the State University of Georgia, an experienced teacher, a man of rare administrative ability, and a gentleman of culture.

Hancock County has a dual system of administration. There is a county board and a local board for each school. The local board is intended to be merely advisory. The county board is, in reality, vested with full power to control the schools. Its members are five in number, and are appointed for a term of four years. This board appoints a superintendent of schools for a term of four years. As in Bibb County, he is the executive officer of the board and the professional head of the schools. The present board

gives the superintendent full authority, but, owing to the method of appointment and the short term of office, the efficiency of some members of the board is occasionally impaired by personal and political influence from outside. The superintendent is M. L. Duggan, a graduate of Mercer University. Mr. Duggan is a good scholar, an experienced teacher, and an efficient administrative school officer. What is more, he has that spirit of earnest devotion and self-sacrifice without which but little could be done under the conditions existing in his county.

These two counties are in the same agricultural belt, and are but fifty miles apart. Thirty years ago, they were under practically the same conditions, with whatever difference there might have been decidedly in favor of Hancock County. Since that time, great differences have arisen, which this article tries to account for, in part,

as growing out of the two very different school systems. Bibb County has had the power of local taxation for thirty years, and has also had efficient supervision, while Hancock County has never had local taxation, and has had efficient supervision only during the six years' service of the present superintendent. The constitution of the State of Georgia, while in terms permissive, virtually prohibits local tax for school purposes, and consequently, out of one hundred and thirty-seven counties, only four have such a tax, and these secured the right by special legislative enactment.

A careful analysis of the following table of statistics, furnished by Mr. Duggan and Mr. Pound, will make quite clear their special significance as touching the problem in hand. It was impossible to get data from earlier records than the ones given here that could be at all relied upon.

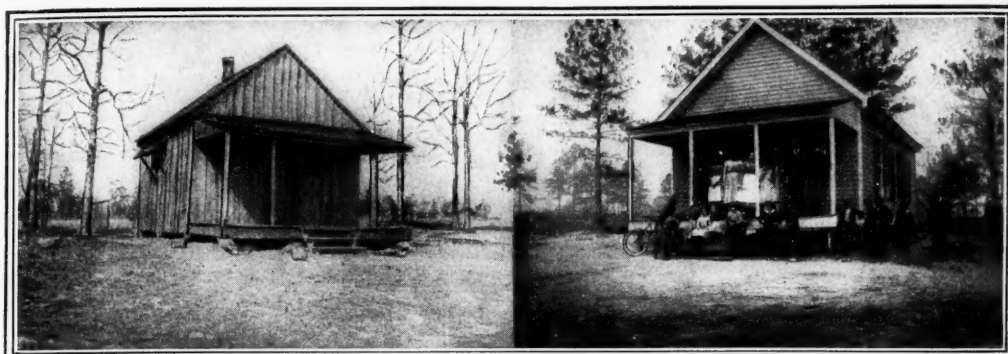
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Bibb County.		Hancock County.	
	Whites.	Negroes.	Whites.	Negroes.
Square miles in county.....	254		474	
Total population, 1880.....	27,146		
Total population, 1900.....	23,078	27,395	4,649	13,628
Assessed valuation, 1880.....	\$9,443,313		\$2,303,279	\$56,792
Assessed valuation, 1902.....	\$18,580,572	\$750,000	\$1,815,425	\$167,956
School census, 1898.....	6,026	7,982	1,302	4,231
School enrollment, 1902.....	4,173	3,091	1,096	2,432
Percentage of enrollment, 1902.....	68%	38%	79%	57%
Percentage of attendance, 1902.....	79%	71%	68%	57%
Share State school fund, 1902.....	\$32,428.52		\$15,248.33	
Rate of county tax, 1872-1902.....	2 to 2 1/4 mills		None	
Rate special district tax.....	None		At Sparta, 5 mills	
Rate nine months would require.....	2 1/4 mills		3 mills	
Number of school buildings.....	33	17	23	15
Number owned by board.....	All	All	18	3
Average cost rural buildings.....	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$150
Number of teachers, 1902.....	113	44	43	42
Minimum salaries, 1902.....	\$40	\$30	\$25	\$14
Maximum salaries, 1902.....	180	55	100	40
Percentage of male teachers, 1902.....	3.5%	18%	17%	25%
Number of normal graduates.....	67	27	5	0
Number of normal undergraduates.....	None	None	10	8
Number of college graduates.....	50	25	14	5
Number of first-grade certificates.....	114	None	26	4
Number of third-grade certificates.....	None	None	1	15
Length of school term, 1902.....	9 months	9 months	5.5 months	5.5 months
Percentage of illiteracy, ten to eighteen years, 1883.....	4%	20%	5%	28%
Percentage of illiteracy, ten to eighteen years, 1898.....	1%	5%	1%	23%
Number of libraries, 1902.....	12	4	26	0
Number of students above eighth grade.....	413	None	50	10

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

In Bibb County, the enrollment in the white schools is 68 per cent. of the census, and in the negro schools it is 38 per cent., while in Hancock County the corresponding percentages are 79 and 57. The small percentage of enrollment in Bibb County is due primarily to two causes. First, there are six private schools and colleges in Bibb County that do preparatory work practically free, and they draw a majority of their

patronage from this county. Especially is this true regarding the negroes, who not only attend private schools at home, but even go away to the colleges at Atlanta. Taking into consideration the enrollment in these six schools, the percentage of enrollment in Bibb County will reach something like 75 for the whites and 50 for the negroes. Second, there are five large cotton mills in Bibb County that employ many children of school age who would otherwise, many of them, be in school. And, though there



The old.

BIBB COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The new.

is a cotton mill in Hancock County, yet the manager will not employ children under eighteen years of age unless they have attended school a part of the year. These percentages may, with interest, be compared with that for the entire State, which is 68 for whites and negroes together.

The percentage of attendance makes a decided showing in favor of Bibb County. It is 79 per cent. for the whites and 71 per cent. for the negroes in Bibb, and 68 per cent. for the whites and 57 per cent. for the negroes in Hancock, while for the entire State it is 61 per cent. In connection with the percentage of attendance in Bibb County it must be stated that during the year 1901-1902, for which these statistics are taken, scarlet fever and smallpox prevailed throughout a great part of the year, and, consequently, reduced the attendance very materially. In the light of all these facts and conditions, one must reach the conclusion that the school system of Bibb County has a stronger hold on her children than the school system of Hancock County has on her children.

GRADE OF TEACHERS.

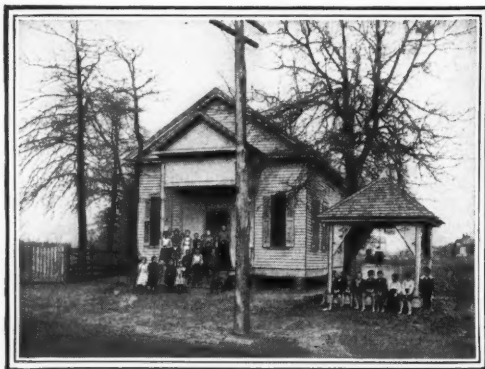
In Bibb County, the minimum salary for white teachers is \$40, and for negroes \$30, while in Hancock County the minimum is \$25 for whites and \$14 for negroes. And the maximum salary in Bibb is \$180 for whites and \$55 for negroes, while in Hancock the corresponding salaries are \$100 and \$40. This great difference in salaries makes it possible for Bibb County to employ much better teachers, and to keep them for a much longer term of years, than Hancock County can do. In fact, the average term of service of Bibb County teachers is about seven and three-tenths years, while that of the Hancock County teachers is only about three years. Also this is true,—83 per cent. of the Bibb County teachers

have never taught elsewhere, while there are but 45 per cent. of the Hancock County teachers who have never taught elsewhere. In other words, there are 31 per cent. more "traveling teachers" in Hancock County than in Bibb County. And the table shows that in Bibb County 44 per cent. of the white teachers and 57 per cent. of the negro teachers are college graduates, and that in Hancock County the corresponding percentages are only 32 and 12. Also, in Bibb County, 59 per cent. of the white teachers and 61 per cent. of the negroes are normal graduates, while in Hancock County only 11 per cent. of the whites and none of the negroes are normal graduates. In Bibb County, 100 per cent. of the white teachers hold first-grade or life certificates, and 100 per cent. of the negroes hold second-grade certificates. Many of the negroes could pass the examination for first-grade certificates, but they are not required to do so. No third-grade certificates are issued in Bibb County. In Hancock County, only 60 per cent. of the white teachers and 9.5 per cent. of the negroes hold first-grade certificates; and 2.3 per cent. of the white teachers and 35 per cent. of the negroes hold third-grade certificates. Certainly, a much higher grade of work is being done in the schools of Bibb County, where a vastly larger percentage of college and normal graduates are employed, and where the term of service is practically for life. The two things that make these facts and conditions possible are the exercise of the power of local taxation and efficient school supervision.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

According to the census of 1893 and of 1898, the percentage of illiterates, in Bibb County, between the ages of ten and eighteen, has decreased from 4 to 1 for the whites and from 20 to 5 for the negroes. In Hancock County, the corresponding percentages are 5 to 1 and 28 to 23. Or, in

totals, the percentage of illiterates has decreased from 5 to 3 in Bibb and from 22 to 18 in Hancock County; that is, Bibb County, with about three times the population of Hancock County, has only a few more than half as many illiterates. In other words, the condition regarding illiteracy is only about one-sixth as bad, for the children between the ages of ten and eighteen, in Bibb County as it is in Hancock County. But the census report of 1900 shows that 19 per cent. of the people in Bibb County, from ten



RURAL WHITE SCHOOL, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.

years of age up, and 26 per cent. of those in Hancock County, are illiterate. Even these figures show a very great difference in favor of Bibb County. And, considering the fact that, as a rule, a large percentage of illiterate people congregate around manufacturing establishments, of which there are more than fifty in Bibb County, giving employment to 5,000 operatives, the above figures become even more significant. The reader may draw his own conclusions regarding the effect of a good system of schools.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

The figures given in the table of statistics show that the assessed valuation of Bibb County has increased more than 104 per cent. during the last twenty-two years, while the assessed valuation of Hancock County has actually decreased more than 15 per cent. And, even though Bibb County is but a little more than one-half as large as Hancock County, the assessed valuation of Bibb County has increased, during the past twenty-two years, from four times to nine and seven-tenths times that of Hancock County. Further, the crop returns show that the average production per acre is from $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to 50 per cent. less in Bibb County than in Hancock County; that is, the intrinsic worth

of Bibb County is from $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to 50 per cent. less than that of Hancock County. Yet the average market value per acre of the improved land in Bibb County is \$20.73, while it is but \$3.70 in Hancock County. During these twenty-two years, there has been no boom in Bibb County, and the increase in values has been without any artificial stimulus whatever. Neither is this high value of land in Bibb County due to its proximity to the city of Macon, for the value per acre in the five adjoining counties is \$2.84, \$4.14, \$2.97, \$4.30, \$1.95. If a circle be described about the city of Macon as the center, and with the most remote point of Bibb County as a point in the circumference, about two-fifths of Jones County will lie in this circle. That is, two-fifths of Jones County is as near to Macon as is all of Bibb County, and should be equally affected by its proximity to the city. This two-fifths of Jones County equals 62 per cent. of Bibb County, and were its value per acre equal to that of Bibb, the average value per acre of the improved land of the entire county would be several times what it is—\$2.97. And yet the "fine mulatto lands of Jones County were once regarded among the best in the State." The only important institution in Bibb County that is not equally free to the five adjoining counties is the magnificent system of public schools. Surely, then, this is an unanswerable argument for local taxation and efficient supervision of schools, at least to those who are interested in the material development of the South.

EFFECT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION UPON HIGHER EDUCATION.

The following facts surely show that education, though contrary to what is sometimes



NEGRO RURAL SCHOOL, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.



GRESHAM HIGH SCHOOL, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.

claimed by students of the history of education, may and actually does work from the bottom upward. In both Bibb and Hancock counties, there are high schools—one in each county—with a three years' course, above the seventh grade, open to all the qualified pupils of the counties. Bibb County has no high school for negroes, but there are private high schools for negroes in Macon. In Hancock County, work in high-school subjects is offered, but not more than ten students are prepared to do such work. However, from both counties many negroes are drawn away from the public schools to support the large number of private schools in the State—to such an extent that no public high school has seemed to be needed. Yet the inspiration that sends these negro students away to secondary schools comes from the public elementary schools. About one hundred and fifty negro students are doing high-school work in the private schools of Macon alone.

The number of white pu-

pils in the high school in Bibb County is 413, while in Hancock County it is only 50. On the basis of the total enrollment, given in the table on page 418, the enrollment in these high schools is 10 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. And with a conservative estimate, there are at least 5 per cent. as many negroes doing high-school work in the private schools of Macon as there are in the elementary schools. This would give approximately 15 per cent. of the students enrolled in Bibb County who are doing high-school work, while in Hancock County only 1.7 per cent. of the entire enrollment are in the high school. In other words, the percentage of enrollment in

the Bibb County high school is eight and eight-tenths times that in the Hancock County high school. This certainly shows that the better system of elementary schools makes possible, and actually demands, better secondary schools.

One other important effect of the elementary



BIBB COUNTY GRADED AND TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT MACON.



THE OLD CULVERTON SCHOOL, HANCOCK COUNTY, GEORGIA.

schools in Bibb County has been the establishment of a teachers' training-school in Macon as a part of the public-school system; this came in response to a demand for much better teachers in the elementary schools of the county. But in Hancock County, the short terms, small salaries, and other backward conditions in the schools have not only not called for a training-school for teachers, but have, as has been shown above, even kept better teachers away from the county. Still another fact shows that the force which has been working in Bibb County has not been from above. One of the colleges in Macon, for some years, supplied a part of the teachers for the county schools, but they were not professionally trained, and, consequently, they did not meet the demand from below. The college, *as ever*, was too slow to respond to a modern demand, and so the teachers' training-school occupied the field. This influence from below has continued to grow till the leading college in the city has recognized it to such an extent that it is now giving courses in education to the students in the teachers' training-school, and to the teachers of the county. And, further, in recognition of a broader demand of the same character, this college is planning to establish a department of education for the training of leaders for the public schools of the State at large. Thus, Mercer College is enlarging and modifying its work in response to a

natural demand emanating from a superior system of public elementary schools.

LOCAL TAX RATE NECESSARY FOR A NINE MONTHS' SCHOOL.

Both of these counties receive the same apportionment, *per capita*, from the State school fund. But Bibb County has a $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills local tax, while Hancock County has no local tax except in the Sparta high-school district, where the rate is 5 mills and the school term ten months. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills in Bibb County runs the schools nine months with the magnificent results given above; 3 mills would do the same for Hancock County. But the present State constitution makes local taxation practically impossible.

PROGRESS IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

So far, this article has shown that the exercise of the power of local taxation and the consequent better school system means greater wealth, increase of population, better teachers, less illiteracy, more students in higher schools; next, it will deal with some of the most important and at the same time most difficult problems involved in the improvement of the schools in the South. The further study will be confined to the work being done in Hancock County. This work is a fair type of what must be done throughout the South, though in different States the methods of attack may vary. The preceding

discussion has shown that the conditions in Hancock County are exceedingly backward; this part of the discussion will show how one earnest, devoted, and efficient leader is awakening new interest in education and is leading his people, through glimpses of a new life, new hope, and new strength, to build with their own hands and their own money a more efficient system of schools. For more than two years, this superintendent has been conducting an educational propaganda to create a more healthy sentiment for education, and to initiate efforts in every possible direction toward the improvement of the schools. His first attack was upon the old shanties that were serving the purpose of school-houses. Of the seventy-five old wrecks then in use, not one was even so much as owned by the school board, and the State school laws provided no building fund; but the board found a way to use a part of the general fund, and so it began aiding districts to build houses. The following story of the Mount Zion School,—a rural school seven miles from the nearest railroad station,—is a beautiful illustration of what is going on, not only in Hancock County, Georgia, but throughout the Southland, wherever there is a real leader at the head of the school system.

The old Mount Zion building shown in the illustration was used as a country store before the war, and later it did service as a dilapidated negro cabin. When it had ceased to be fit for either, it was then consecrated to the use of the community school, which purpose it served till 1901. For more than a year, the superintendent of schools struggled with this community to awaken sufficient interest to build a new house, but he was defeated by the blind determination of each man to have the building near to his own door. Finally, the county board of education, looking only to "the greatest good to the greatest number," and irrespective of the wishes of any individual,



THE OLD MOUNT ZION SCHOOL.



THE NEW MOUNT ZION SCHOOL.

selected a central location and proposed to the community to furnish the material if the patrons would haul it and build the house. The proposition was accepted, and by the outlay of two hundred dollars by the board, and two hundred dol-

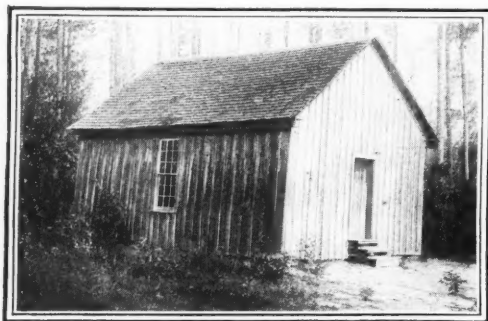


A GANG OF CONVICTS GRADING SCHOOL GROUNDS.

lars in labor by the patrons, the building was soon completed and ready for use. It is well lighted and well furnished, and is comfortable in every respect. This house, with slight modifications, represents the grade of buildings that are being constructed throughout the county.

The inspiration that came with the new building brought also a desire for beautiful grounds and a school garden. The superintendent, with his characteristic initiative, secured from the county grand jury a recommendation that "whenever the road gang were working the public roads in the neighborhood of a public school, they should be allowed to work the

school grounds under the direction of the county school superintendent." The accompanying pictures show this work in progress at the Mount Zion school. The children are now at work on their school garden, and are also raising money for a library. Recently, the superintendent wrote me: "The citizens of this district are proud of their pretty new schoolhouse, of their school, and of themselves; and the cause of education, henceforth, can get whatever is needed for its advancement in this community. And,



OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, MOUNT HOPE, HANCOCK COUNTY.

what is more, the influence of this school and community has reached the adjoining districts, and the contagion can't be stopped within the limits of the county." Reader, please look again at the *old* schoolhouse, and then at the *new*. In the old house, the enrollment was 14, with an average attendance of 11; in the new house, the enrollment is 38, with a corresponding increase in attendance. In the old, the school term was five and one-half months; in the new, it is eight months. In the old, the teacher's salary was \$25 per month; in the new, it is \$48 per month. And the superintendent has just told me that so many families have already moved to this district for the better school advantages that he is now planning to build an addition to the schoolhouse during the coming vacation.

This story of the Mount Zion school, with but slight change in names and data, is the story of a great number of other schools in Hancock County. The board has built and now owns twenty-one houses, while two years ago it did not own a single one. Seven of these new schoolhouses, by the consolidation of districts, now take the place of seventeen old shacks, and the number of schools in the county is thereby reduced by ten. The superintendent is wise enough to see that, with a given amount of money, fewer schools can be made more efficient than many schools.

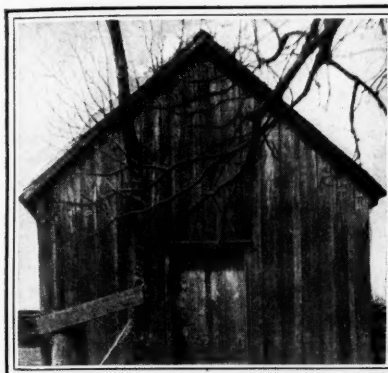
THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD GIVES AID.

As has already been stated, the length of the school term in Hancock County, in past years, has been only five and one-half months, and that short term consumed every dollar of the school funds. The superintendent of schools realized the impossibility of regenerating his county with so short a school term. The school district of Sparta, the county seat, by special legislative enactment, had secured the right of local taxation for school purposes, and was thereby extending its school term to ten months. So the superintendent began to tell the people of the county what superior advantages the power of local taxation was giving to their neighbors' children in the county seat. And seeing himself face to face with the constitution, which forbids his people to levy a tax upon themselves for the education of their own children, he inaugurated a plan for extending the term of every school in the county, free to every child of both races, by private subscription. He addressed mass meetings in from two to three districts a day till he had canvassed the entire county. He appointed local district boards to solicit subscriptions. Soon every district in the county reported sufficient funds to extend the term one month, with the understanding that no teacher's salary was to be less by subscription than by public funds. The people had responded heartily to this call, and so the schools were ordered to open one month earlier than in past years. Yet they could have but six and one-half months' schooling.

The superintendent then appealed to the General Education Board, saying, "We have done all that we can; now, will you help us?" Dr. Buttrick, the executive secretary of this board, saw here an opportunity, not only "to help those who help themselves," but to demonstrate how



OLD NEGRO SCHOOL, HANCOCK COUNTY.



OLD WHITE SCHOOL, HANCOCK COUNTY.



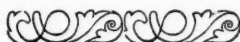
THE NEW "SUNSHINE" SCHOOL.

by a very low rate of local taxation the people of Hancock County and of other counties could secure a school term of eight months. First, he asked me to go to the county and make a thorough study of the organization and administration of the schools. Then, after he had received a favorable report from me, he secured from the General Education Board an appropriation sufficient to extend the term one additional month, thus with the sums raised locally securing an eight months' term, free to every child in every district in the county, white and colored. The agreement between the superintendent and the General Education Board obligates both parties to continue this work for a period of three years. This is the bridging of the chasm from no taxation to local taxation, from poor schools to good schools; and the construction material used in the bridge is an earnest, self-sacrificing school superintendent, an enlightened public sentiment, the people's own hands and their own money, and, lastly, a little aid from the General Education Board. The people pledge themselves to work for an amendment to the State constitution which will make it possible, by the expiration of three years, to secure local taxation for school purposes. This same kind of work is being done in a few other counties in the South. During these years of waiting, why should the State not appropriate a

few thousand dollars to be used in aiding counties on some such basis as the above agreement with the General Education Board?

PREPARING FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Not satisfied merely with building school-houses and lengthening school terms, the superintendent begins plans for the introduction of manual training into every school of the county. He is confronted with the fact that his teachers are not prepared to do such work. Here he might have asked the question and then rested, "Why do colleges and normal schools never look far enough into the future to prepare teachers for what is to be, but eternally lag behind public sentiment?" But he didn't do this. He planned to establish at Sparta a manual-training school as an organic part of the county system, and to be used as a central training-school for the teachers of the entire county, on a plan somewhat similar to that in operation in Bibb County. This school will be in session one month before and one month after the rural school term, and also on Saturdays during the term, and the teachers will be required to attend till they are competent to teach such work in their own schools. The manual-training teacher is to accompany the superintendent on his visits to the rural schools, and will in this way supervise the industrial work throughout the county.



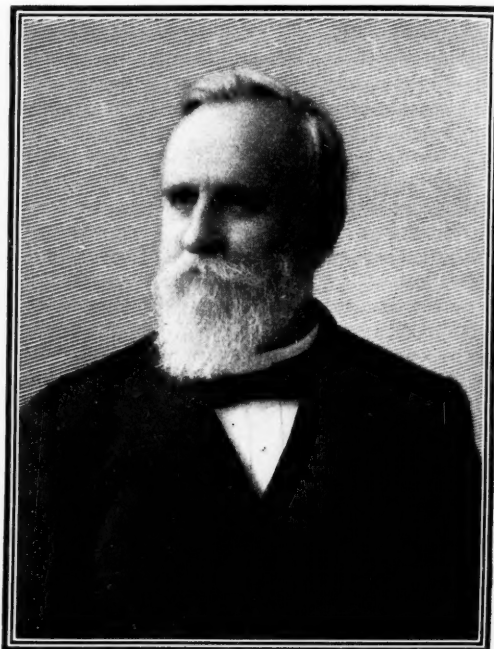
A CENTURY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

BY MURAT HALSTEAD.

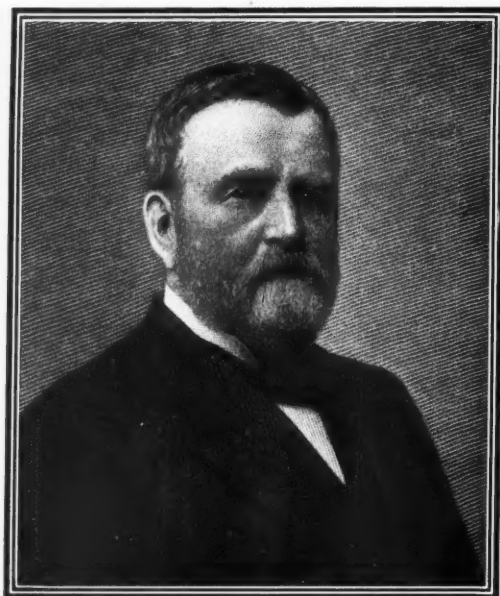
THE State of Ohio grew from backwoods territorial conditions under the guidance of the high and broad minded men of New England and Old Virginia. We of Ohio were fortunate in our ancestors, who moved west from the rivers Connecticut and Hudson, the James and the Potomac, to meet in the valleys of the Muskingum and Scioto.

The writer of these lines traces his forefathers and foremothers from the Pennsylvania Susquehanna and the broad tidal rivers of North Carolina. The Carolinians journeyed in wagons through Cumberland Gap, and the Pennsylvanians along the National Road, the first meaning to settle on the Kentucky, and the other on the Hockhocking. They met in the valley of the Great Miami in permanent homes.

The people of Ohio, a hundred years ago, represented all the original States, and were largely Revolutionary soldiers. The majority of the immigrants were comfortable farmers, moving for the good lands of great reputation. The Virginians had been foremost in the wars with the Redmen in defending the borders of civilization, and they were as swift in long walks or



PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



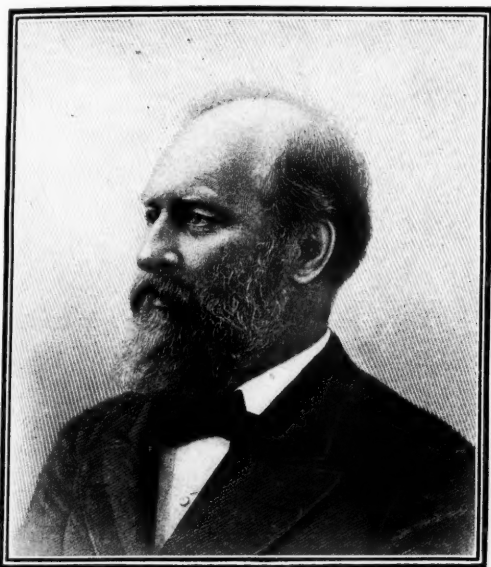
PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT.

runs, as crafty in concealment, as hardy in adventure, and keener as riflemen than their savage foes.

We speak of Ohio as a representative State that ranks with Virginia, as America does with Europe. Virginia and Ohio hold jointly the excellent fame of mothers of Presidents. William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, and a citizen of Ohio when chosen President, binds the old and the new, forming an unparalleled group. Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison, Virginians; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, and McKinley, Ohioans; Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, Lee, Jackson, and Johnson, of the same States carry the parallel between Virginia and Ohio, in splendid array of high chieftains, on the roll of glory.

We especially consider Ohio, in the year that is the centenary of the State we celebrate. We cannot, lofty as are the storied walls, inscribe all the victorious Ohio names written in starlight on the everlasting arches of triumph.

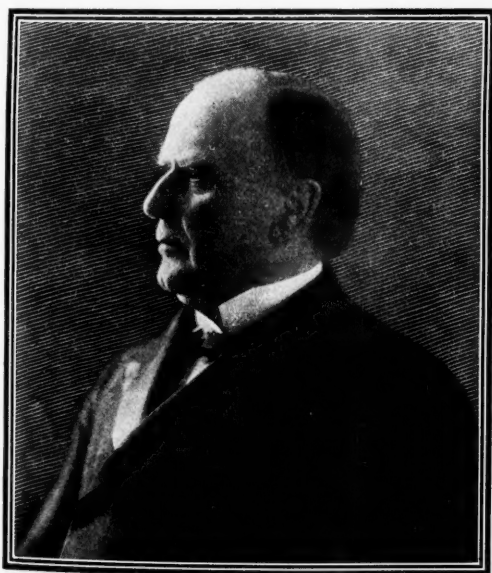
Ohio has given men learned in the law and on the Supreme bench, and to the cabinets of



PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD.

the master workmen of many administrations. Edwin M. Stanton's name is there, and Thomas Ewing's figure still looms gigantic. The great war chief, Tecumseh, was a native of Ohio, the greatest of the Redmen of America, and his name was blended in another, to be resplendent forever.

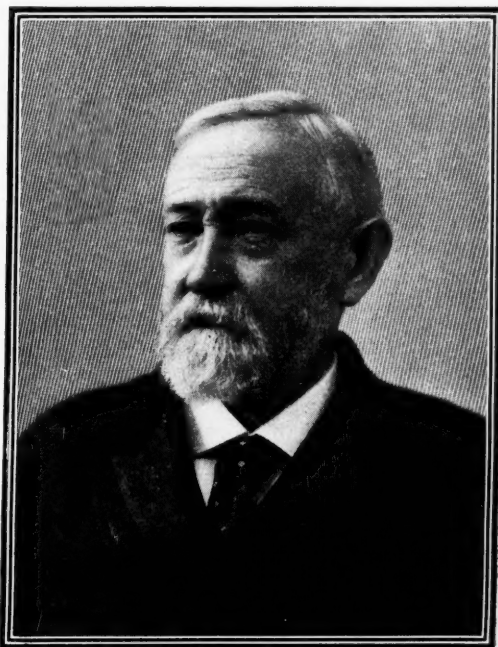
In addition to the heroic quality of the im-



Copyright, 1900, by Parker.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

migrants who possessed Ohio, there seemed to be influences of soil and climate, of airs and waters, of the fruitful woods and living streams; and there was, by the mighty magic of creation, in the brains and blood, the tissue and sinew of men and the grace and faith of women that yielded a growth of manhood and womanhood in a race equal to the founding of a mighty nation, with the inheritance of all the empires gone before—the conquest of the beneficent continent, that in a few generations has given weight

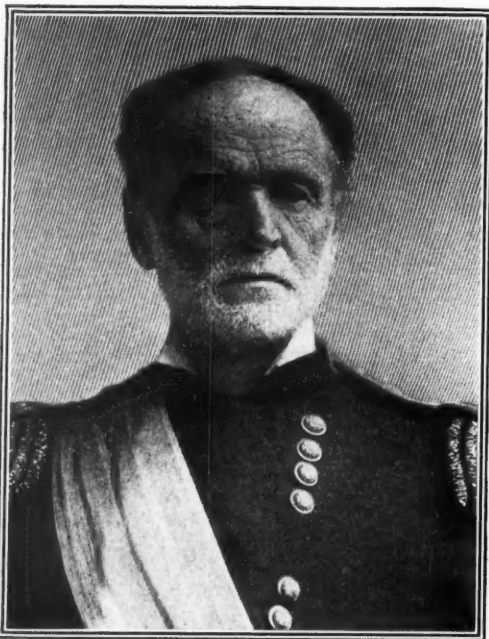


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PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

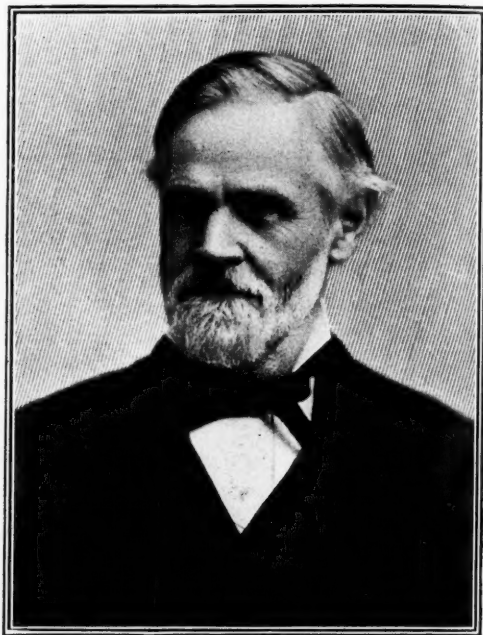
to America, in the scales of destiny, equal to that of Europe.

The Ohio country was a lovely land, given away in vast tracts by the kings of France and England, who took their divine prerogatives seriously. They had a fine way of nodding and signing away empires. In 1749, Christopher Geist, agent of the Ohio Company of Virginia, made a visit to the Twightmees, on the Great Miami, and established a trading agency, the records say one hundred miles from the mouth of the river. This was forty years before Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, arrived in Cincinnati, January, 1790, and organized Hamilton County. George Washington, when the trading station was founded on the Miami, was but seventeen years old. When he was a major on the staff of the



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GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

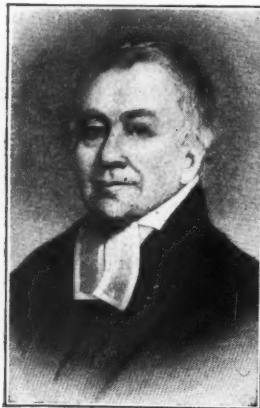


HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

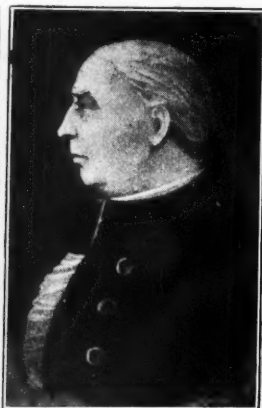
Governor of Virginia, who concluded to warn the French away from the Allegheny country, the advanced post on the Miami country had been found too far to the front and had been abandoned, and the governor engaged Christopher Geist, an expert in woodcraft, to guide the major, who credited him with a hardy and alert companionship, that helped the future father of his country,

who was seasoned to outdoor exposure as a surveyor in the valley of Virginia, out of imminent deadly perils.

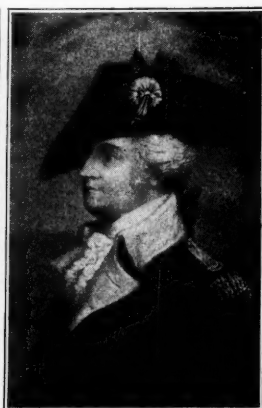
It was on the fourth expedition of Washington to the fork that the French gave up the strife for the Ohio country and floated away down the Ohio, losing forever the line of forts they had wrought and fought to establish, com-



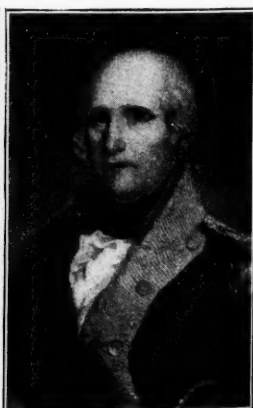
Rev. Manasseh Cutler.



Gen. Rufus Putnam.



Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne.



Gen. George Rogers Clark.

FOUR MEN WHO HELPED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF OHIO AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

municating by way of Lake Erie and the Ohio, between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

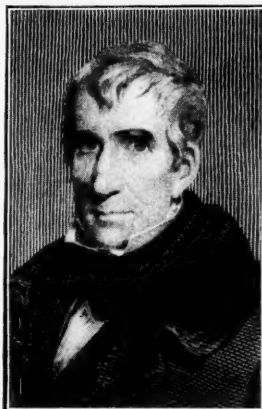
The treaty of 1763 made good the English claim (as against France) to all the territory now included in the State of Ohio, and at the close of the Revolution the title remained in the States of Virginia and Connecticut. South of 41 degrees north latitude, Ohio formed a part of the territory ceded to the general government by Virginia in 1783. Connecticut claimed the territory north of that line by virtue of the

charter of Charles II., and ceded the jurisdiction over this part to the United States in 1786, retaining, however, the ownership of the lands, which gave rise to the name "Western Reserve." In 1786, the Ohio Company, composed of Massachusetts people, obtained control of 1,500,000 acres through the agency of Manasseh Cutler. In the next year, the federal Congress passed the famous "Ordinance of 1787" for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio. This ordinance provided for the erection of not more than five nor less than three States, forbade slavery, and provided for the support of education.

STATEHOOD ESTABLISHED.

The territorial legislature was chosen on September 16, 1799, met on the 24th of that month, organized, and was addressed by Governor St. Clair. Jacob Burnet prepared all the "acts" that became laws. W. H. Harrison, Secretary of the Territory, was elected Delegate to Congress by eleven votes out of twenty-one. April 30, 1802, Congress authorized a convention to form a State constitution. The convention met

at Chillicothe, November 1, and the State constitution was ratified and signed. The most studious and accurate recorder of the early history of Ohio, Mr. Henry Howe, says of this constitution: "It was never referred to the people for their approbation, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the convention alone; and by this act Ohio became one of the States of the Federal Union."



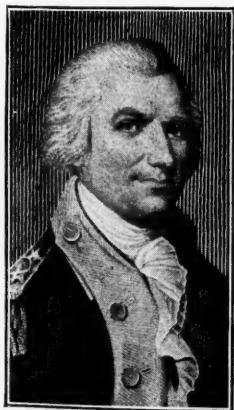
PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

(Who represented Ohio in the national House and Senate.)

passed by Congress:

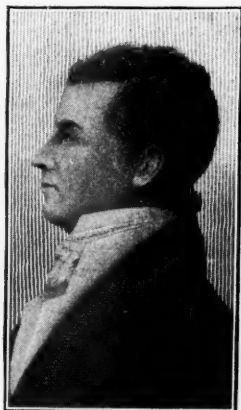
An Act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves



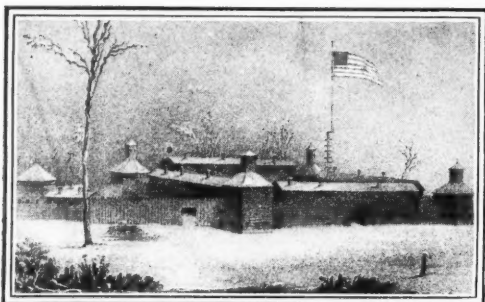
GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

(Governor of the Northwest Territory, 1789-1802.)



EDWARD TIFFIN.

(Governor of the State of Ohio, 1803-07.)



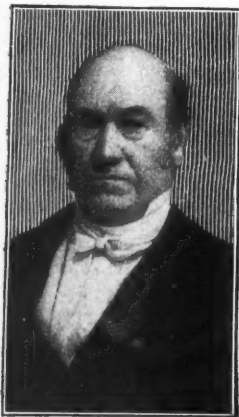
FORT WASHINGTON.

a constitution and State government and to assume such name as they shall deem proper, and the said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

The journal of the United States House of Representatives contains this entry, November 10, 1802 :

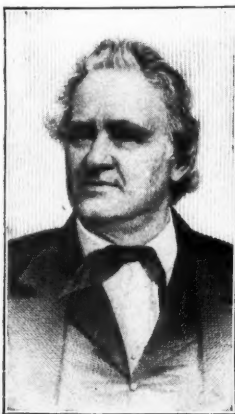
An engrossed bill to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up :

And, on the question that the same do pass,
It was resolved in the affirmative. { Yeas.....47
 { Nays.....29



HON. THOMAS EWING.

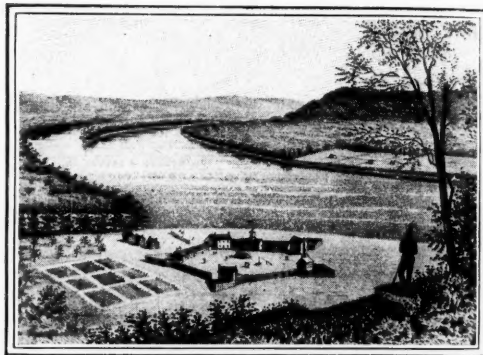
(Senator from Ohio, 1831-37 and 1850-51; Secretary of the Treasury, 1841; first Secretary of the Interior, 1849-50.)



HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

(Representative of Ohio in Congress, 1838-59; prominent as an opponent of slavery, acting, usually, with the Whigs.)

We may assume that the history of a century of active service of a State is proof that the State has worn out all informality of admission into the Union. There was an enabling act of Congress for the admission of the State, but Congress took no action confirming such admission. The provision for admission of the new State, however, offered to the people propositions that they should, by their convention, accept that all lands sold by the United States, after



FORT HARMAR, 1788.

June 30, 1802, should be exempt from taxation for five years after sale. The convention accepted the proposition of Congress, with a certain amendment and enlargement, to vest in the State, for the use of schools, section 16 of each township, one-thirty-sixth of the whole, and to give a percentage for making roads,—most just and wise provisions. Congress complied, and the compact was completed satisfactorily.



MOSES CLEAVELAND.

(Pioneer of the Western Reserve; founder of the city of Cleveland.)



JOHN CLEVÉS SYMMES.

(An extensive purchaser of lands on the Ohio and Miami rivers in 1787.)

PUSHING BACK THE ARID LINE.

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

THE vast farming area of the West is in two classes: the well-moistened lands near the Missouri River and the high-tipped semi-arid plains of the approach to the Rockies. The dividing line, influenced here and there by local conditions, follows, in a haphazard way, the one hundredth meridian from the high plains of North Dakota to the level reaches of the Texas Panhandle. For a thousand miles it defines the boundary between moisture and aridity. Beyond it, farming without irrigation is a speculation dependent upon a capricious rainfall. To move it westward one mile adds 640,000 acres to the fertile area of the West,—4,000 farms of 160 acres each, capable of supporting a population of 20,000!

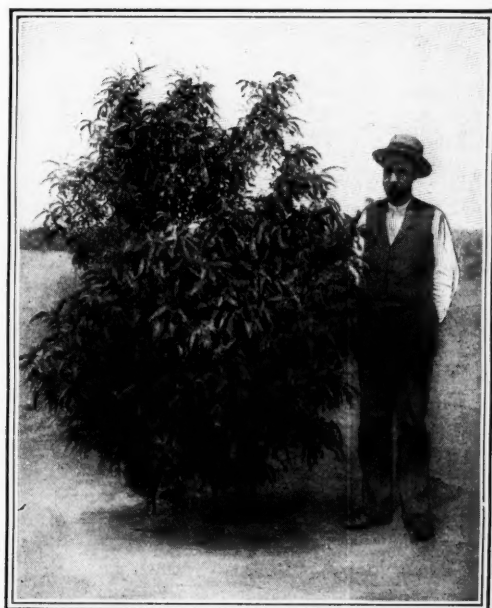
The problem before the settlers is not so much how to bring more rain as how to get along with what they have. In two ways is this lesson being mastered,—by raising crops that do not require much rainfall, and by conserving the moisture. The first gave the now familiar fields of alfalfa, sorghum, and Kaffir corn; the second is bringing into prominence a new theory of agriculture.

Western lands reached their lowest value in 1896-97. Since that time they have increased by from 50 to 150 per cent. over the entire middle West region, meaning the States between the Missouri River and the Rockies. A quarter of a million people moved out of this section in the half-decade ending with 1894. Now settlers are pushing back into the semi-arid belt then deserted. They are seeking to conquer the conditions of climate and to adapt to them such methods as shall secure better results than in the earlier attempts. One of the most interesting of these is known as "soil culture."

In 1894, a year of widespread drought, a South Dakota farmer, H. W. Campbell, who had been experimenting in tilling his claim, surprised his neighbors by harvesting a crop of potatoes that averaged one hundred and forty-two bushels an acre on thirty-two acres, while those on adjoining farms were nearly a failure. He gave as his guide in conquering the semi-arid conditions a variation from the usual method of tillage. Ordinarily, the farmer turns over the furrow with the plow and cultivates the top only sufficiently to insure the destruction of the



PEACH TREE ON WESTERN KANSAS FARM IN FIRST YEAR.



SAME TREE UNDER NEW PLAN OF CULTURE ONE YEAR LATER.

weeds. Mr. Campbell's plan was to plow very deep, and by means of specially constructed implements, pack the bottom of the furrow. The top he kept well cultivated, approaching as closely as possible to making fine dust over the entire field. Even when there were no weeds showing, the cultivation was continued, the object being to form a blanket of fine soil above the seed-bed and so retain to the end of the season a greater portion than usual of the rainfall, somewhat limited in that longitude. The theory was simple and the practice easy. It has gained a wide following, and is becoming one of the accepted principles of the farming of the new West. It means, when carried to perfection, that the natural rain waters will be absorbed readily into the ground, that they will be held there by the packing of the bottom of the furrow slice, and that undue evaporation will be prevented by the stratum of dust above.

Over the semi-arid region, where the rainfall is only about twelve inches a year, little or no moisture falls after the middle of June until autumn. Then it is that the corn withers, the wheat shrivels, and the fruit trees lose their strength. But it is noticed that if a quantity of coarse sand be scattered over a bit of soil, no



CORN WITH SOIL CULTURE AND WITHOUT.



WHITE ELM TREE, WESTERN KANSAS.

(Growth, from 4 feet to 10 feet in one year.)

matter how dry the summer, there will always be beneath it moist earth. So it was argued that if the bottom of the plowed surface could be packed to retain the spring rains, and the top of the field could by frequent harrowing be kept in a sandlike state of fineness, the full value of the rainfall might be utilized. The flood of muddy waters that formerly rushed away toward the sea after every rain ceases, for the rains have gone into the ground where they fell. It is a new condition, and one that appeals to the farmer with great force.

In 1895, Mr. Campbell operated under contract with a leading railroad at five points in South Dakota. The next year he managed five farms in North Dakota, and four in western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and northwest Kansas. The following season he had charge of forty-three farms, on four different railroads, in five States. Too much was done by proxy that year, and the results were less satisfactory than the smaller undertakings. Since then, he has been conducting an experimental farm in northwest Kansas, where some remarkable results have been secured. Another farm in western Nebraska is to be under his charge.

Now for the results. Mr. Campbell says of his success in producing crops by this conservation of the natural rainfall: "On a farm twelve miles east of the Colorado line and eighteen miles south of Nebraska, in western Kansas, in 1896, two hundred young trees were set on a narrow, high divide fully one hundred and seventy-five feet above the Republican Valley, which is near by. All made a fair growth that year, but in 1897 a remarkable advance was noted. One plum tree had nine limbs, the shortest measuring 4 feet 8 inches, the longest 6 feet 1 inch, all entirely of the 1897 growth. In October of the second year, we bored down 16 feet 2 inches with a sampling auger and found moist earth all the way. We could make balls of it by pressing it in the hands. On adjoining fields, this could not be done, dust flying from each augerful. Potatoes were grown in 1899, when no rain fell in western Kansas from October, 1898, to June 17, 1899, that averaged 80 bushels an acre. At Lisbon, N. Dak., the first year's corn was 42 bushels; the second, 82 bushels; the third, 93 bushels."

The work begins with the fall plowing, which is deep, and with a sub-surface packing. Several harrowings are given to improve the seed-bed and make the soil receptive of the rainfall. Harrowing after every rain keeps the dust blanket above the plant until there is too large a growth for the work. Then the cultivator finishes the work. "The work is simple," says Mr. Campbell, "but it must be done thoroughly, at the right time, and in the proper manner. It is not only necessary that the farmer know how, but he must know why; then he will see how unwise he has been."

The objection of the average settlers is that

the time and expense are more than they can afford; that the average farmer cannot follow an experimental farm's methods profitably. It is probable these will attempt only a modified form of the system, but few there be who cannot thus improve their methods with profit.

Ex-Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas State University, one of the West's best authorities, says of the weather in 1902:

It is a fact to be emphasized that the average annual rainfall in eastern Kansas has now passed 36 inches, notwithstanding the great deficiency of 1901. There is no doubt that the rainfall of Kansas is slowly increasing, while the wind-velocity is slowly decreasing,—two points of great importance to the welfare of the State.

This is one of the conditions upon which the semi-arid West bases its hope for the future. The lands are being taken for homesteads at an unprecedented rate and the sod broken. Last year, more claims were entered than in any year in the history of the nation, not excluding the period of the great migration of the early eighties. The people do not go in "prairie schooners," but on the railroads; they are taking with them a fair understanding of conditions that must be encountered.

The semi-arid belt has unquestionably been pushed back many miles by the discovery of crops adapted to a climate that is short on rainfall; if the new system of agriculture proves as practicable as its enthusiastic followers are certain it will, there will be another realm added to the wheat, corn, and fruit growing region of the West. It will admirably supplement the vast irrigation fund that is to be given for the redemption of untilled lands by the provisions of the recently adopted federal legislation.



AN ALFALFA FIELD IN KANSAS.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

BY PROFESSOR HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

(Of the University of Chicago.)

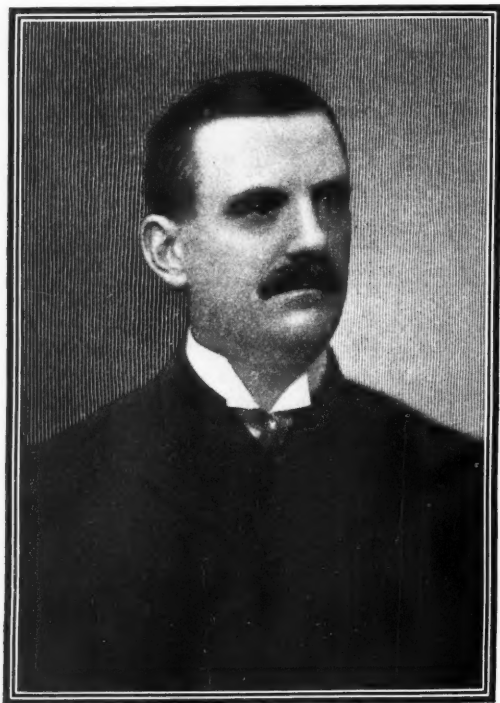
CHICAGO is a progressive and prosperous city. Its population and wealth have increased at a rate that has few parallels. In 1870, the city contained 306,605 inhabitants; in 1880, there were 491,516; in 1890, 1,099,850; in 1900, 1,698,575. Since the panic of 1893, business in all lines has acquired an enormous volume. As a single illustration, it may be noted that the bank clearings for 1896 were \$4,413,054,108.61; for 1902, they were \$8,394,872,351. The city has prided itself on the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. The Public Library, the Art Institute, the Chicago Orchestra, the University, and the numerous richly endowed charitable and educational institutions, are monuments of the liberality and intelligence of Chicago men and women. The World's Fair of 1893, now only ten years past, is thus far the

greatest and most successful exposition yet undertaken on this side of the Atlantic. The extensive system of parks and parkways, comprising over two thousand acres, bids fair to be in time a great source of beauty and health to the city.

But with all these and many other sources of satisfaction in their city,—a satisfaction which citizens of Chicago are not taxed with hiding under a bushel,—it must be confessed that Chicagoans are not equally content with the situation of their public affairs. Corruption such as has been found in Minneapolis and St. Louis is not charged. But the city is ill paved. The streets are not clean. The soft-coal smoke hangs like a pall overhead, and its grime stains beautiful buildings and dainty garments. The water-supply is abundant, but as it is taken from Lake Michigan, and as a great part of the city is yet drained into that lake, it is not surprising that the drinking water is often unsafe. Above all, the system of local transportation is archaic. Finally, in the way of any comprehensive plan of public improvements stands the fact that the city revenue is inadequate, and the further fact that constitutional restriction prevents incurring greater bonded indebtedness.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The revenue of the city is derived from taxes on real and personal property, from licenses, permits, and various miscellaneous sources. As the water-supply belongs to the city, its cost is met by water rents. Taxes are laid, however, by a variety of bodies,—the State, the county, the city, the park boards, the drainage board, and by the towns (which, oddly enough, remain corporate entities although long since absorbed in the city). Altogether, there are eighteen of these taxing authorities within the city limits,—although the seven towns have for two years past levied no taxes, having been enjoined as wasteful and extravagant. Under an act of the Legislature, they will shortly be consolidated, and thus the anomaly will disappear. The law of the State requires property to be assessed for taxation at its full cash value, and provides that the total amount of taxes laid by all the taxing bodies shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. on one-fifth of the assessed value; in other words, the maximum tax of all kinds is not to exceed 1 per cent.



HON. GRAEME STEWART.

(Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago.)

of the cash value of the property assessed. This law acts as an automatic shut-off for the tax revenue,—a very desirable arrangement for taxpayers, no doubt, but one calculated to place a very arbitrary limit on budgetary plans.

The annual appropriation ordinance of the Common Council just passed provides an expenditure of \$20,909,815.57 for corporate purposes; \$11,484,321.73 for school purposes, and \$450,000 for the Public Library,—a total of \$32,844,137.30.

It is claimed by critics of the present administration that considerable saving might be effected by eliminating politics and applying strict business methods to all branches of the service. Even if this should prove to be true, however, it is questionable whether the sums above named would be adequate to accomplish all that the city needs in the way of public improvements.

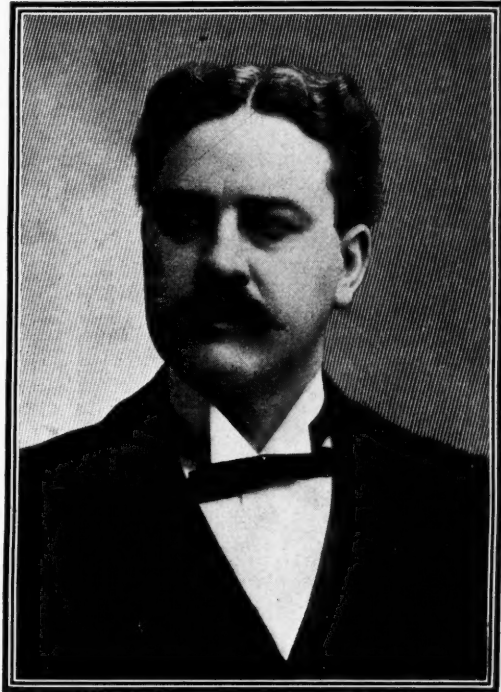
LIMITATION ON MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

To borrow money for any large undertaking is impracticable. The constitution of the State forbids a municipal corporation to incur indebtedness in excess of 5 per cent. of the assessed value of property. The last assessed value of property in Chicago, real and personal, is \$381,995,242. Thus, the maximum debt at present possible is \$19,099,762.10. The present corporate debt is already a little over \$15,000,000. Obviously, there is but a slight margin here for increase of indebtedness.

THE TRACTION QUESTION.

Perhaps the most serious problem confronting Chicago at present is the traction question. The great steam railroads do a large suburban business on their lines, and each of the three divisions of the city has one or more elevated lines, on which the cars are operated by electricity. The mass of the local transit, however, is still in the hands of the street railroads, which in great part still retain the antiquated cable systems of the days before electricity was known as a traction power. Most of the various street-railway franchises have been consolidated under two systems, and these franchises are now beginning to expire. They fall in at intervals from 1903 to 1916. Just here the city has a dispute with the traction companies. In 1865, the State Legislature passed over the veto of Governor Oglesby an act extending certain street-railway franchises in Chicago to the term of ninety-nine years. This would give these franchises life until 1954-57. The validity of the act of 1865 is contested, but is strenuously upheld by the companies.

There is a strong sentiment in the city in favor



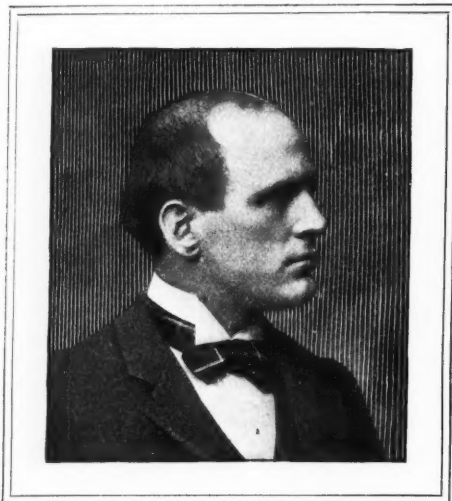
HON. CARTER HARRISON.

(Present mayor of Chicago and candidate for reelection.)

of the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways. Whatever the merits of such a plan in itself, however, there are at present two insuperable obstacles in the way. The city, under the present laws, has not the power to acquire and operate traction lines,—the city has not the power to borrow the many millions of dollars which such an investment would involve. The first obstacle will doubtless shortly be removed, as an enabling act is now pending in the State Legislature. But the restriction on municipal indebtedness is a constitutional provision.

A statute passed a few years since forbids municipal authorities to grant charters for a longer period than twenty years. The question now pending is as to the terms and conditions on which street-railway franchises shall be renewed under that act. A committee of the Common Council, with Alderman F. I. Bennett as chairman, has been at work for three years making an elaborate study of the question. Last year, that committee employed Mr. Bion J. Arnold as engineer to make a report on the needs and possibilities from the point of view of construction and operation. His report is most elaborate and exhaustive, and is the basis on which the committee is now working. The committee proposes

twenty-year franchises, a surrender of all rights claimed under the ninety-nine-year act, the same date for all franchises, so that all will expire at the same time; a complete reconstruction of all lines with electric service, universal transfers, the most modern equipment in all respects, and a stated compensation to the city. The question of subways for the crowded business districts is also included.



HON. JOHN M. HARLAN.

The representatives of the companies insist upon a full equivalent for the surrender of their ninety-nine-year rights, which they do not admit is offered in the above scheme. A protective association of leading capitalists, of whom Mr. Marshall Field is one, has been formed in the interests of stockholders in the Union Traction properties. No conclusion has yet been reached. It is clear that Chicago imperatively needs a modern traction system. It is equally clear that the city treasury as imperatively needs the annual payments which would come from compensation for franchises. After the pending city election, it seems likely that the negotiations will be renewed and a definite settlement reached.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The legal anomalies which hamper the development of the city are such that it is commonly believed that they can be remedied only by constitutional amendment. But this, in Illinois, is a difficult process. The constitution provides that at any session of the Legislature,—sessions are biennial,—amendment may be proposed to but one article of the constitution, and that amendment to the same article may be proposed

but once in four years. Now, the restrictions which Chicago seems to find irksome occur in at least four articles. In the legislative article is a prohibition on special legislation for cities. This, no doubt, seemed salutary in 1869. But to-day, Chicago has nearly, if not quite, two million people, while the second city in the State, Peoria, in 1900 had only fifty-six thousand one hundred. It is plain that there must be legislation for the large city which the small city does not need. Special legislation for Chicago should be permitted. Many also desire to separate Chicago from Cook County, so as to avoid the dual government of county and city. This cannot be done under the restriction of the article on counties. Then it is the article on revenue which fixes the debt limit, so that even if two-thirds of the people of Chicago should desire a bond issue for a great public improvement, it would be impossible to secure it. Finally, the article on the judiciary seems to fasten on the city the rural system of justice courts, which causes great inconvenience and needlessly increases petty litigation, as both justices and constables are paid only by fees.

A conference of gentlemen representing different interests in the city took these matters under advisement last autumn and hit on a scheme which they thought would secure all the changes needed by amending a single article of the constitution. The amendment submitted by this conference, the so-called "multiple" amendment, now pending in the Legislature, adds to the legislative powers that of passing any act, general or special, with reference to Chicago, and especially any act which will remedy the defects above noted. This is claimed to be an amendment to but one article, although incidentally it affects several others.

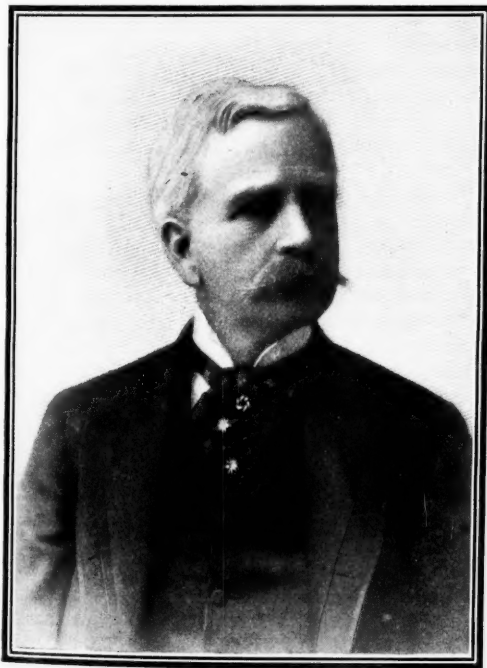
This is an ingenious scheme, but it must be admitted that its constitutional validity is at least open to question. Further, it is believed by some that even under the present constitution, acts may be passed which will secure the greater part of the objects sought by the multiple amendment,—consolidation to a great extent of the many governing authorities, even those of county and city, and the abolition of the justice courts and the substitution for them of city district courts, for instance. A single amendment permitting a city to increase its indebtedness on vote of a fixed proportion of the electorate,—three-fifths, perhaps,—would secure all imperative relief.

The separation of city and county is a favorite scheme of municipal reformers. Whether it is always, of necessity, desirable is not so clear. Cook County, for instance, is closely bound up

with the interests of Chicago. Its rural population is to a large extent merely suburban city population, or dependent upon supplying the wants of such suburban population, which comes to about the same thing. In fact, the rural parts of the county are little more than the door-yard of the city,—the natural area of city overflow,—the site of future city growth. Of the present population of Cook County, 92.4 per cent. are resident in Chicago, and of the remaining 7.6 per cent., a considerable number do business in Chicago. Of the taxable property of Cook County, 93.8 per cent. is in the city, and of the remaining 6.2 per cent., a considerable part is owned by Chicago people. A consolidation in large part of the two governments would seem to be a more desirable solution than separation of areas. The county budget is only a little over five million dollars, of which, as has been seen, fully four million six hundred and ninety thousand dollars is paid by the city. This, too, is mostly for objects which the city would have to maintain in any case,—courts, hospitals, and the like. At present, there are no city courts, and practically no city hospitals.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

The municipal elections of Illinois are held in the spring, the date this year falling on April 7.



MR. MARSHALL FIELD.

For the last three biennial terms, Carter H. Harrison, the Democratic candidate, has been elected by considerable pluralities, his success being due, in large part, to dissensions in the Republican party. Mr. Harrison is the son of Carter Harrison, who for many years was a picturesque figure in Chicago politics, who also was three times elected mayor of the city, and whose tragic death, ten years ago, at the time of the World's Fair, while he was holding the office of mayor, will be widely remembered.

During the past winter, there has been an active canvass for the respective party nominations, which has kept the public interest on the alert.

On the Republican side, the two candidates were John M. Harlan and Graeme Stewart. Mr. Harlan, a son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, is a young attorney who since 1896 has been prominently concerned in Chicago public affairs. As a member of the Common Council for two years, he was fearless and outspoken in his opposition to measures and methods which at that time characterized that body. He has been conspicuous in antagonism to the Republican organization of Chicago, and in the spring of 1897 was an independent candidate for mayor. Although he was not elected, still he polled more votes than the regular Republican candidate, who, by the way, was an entirely reputable gentleman. Last autumn, however, Mr. Harlan took the stump for the Republican county ticket, advocating it on the simple ground of the superior merit of the candidates. It may be added that at that time, with a single exception, all the Republican county candidates were elected.

Mr. Stewart is a prominent business man, a lifelong resident of Chicago, who was for six years a member and for one year president of the Board of Education. He is now member for Illinois of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Harlan made an active speaking campaign throughout nearly the entire winter, while Mr. Stewart devoted his time mainly to organization, appearing on the stump only during the last fortnight of the campaign. At the primary election, on March 6, the vote was very large, the total being 73,079, as against only 49,632 in 1901. This fact was due, in part, to the widespread interest in the contest between the two candidates, and in part also to the change in the Republican organization, within the last year, by which the doors are thrown open to all Republicans. The Illinois primary-election law is very fair, and is enforced by a board of election commissioners in whom general confidence is felt.

Mr. Stewart received 39,574 votes at the primary, and Mr. Harlan 33,526. In the convention thus elected, which met the following day, March 7, 598 delegates voted for Stewart, and 342 for Harlan. Mr. Harlan then appeared on the platform and in a graceful speech pledged his vote and support to his successful opponent.

The contest thus ending in Republican unity was by no means a clear-cut issue as between the old organization and anti-organization factions of the party. While it is true that powerful organization influences favored Mr. Stewart, it is also true that a good part of Mr. Harlan's support came from regular organization workers, and that vigorous independent Republicans were found on the Stewart side. Mr. Stewart is a man of high character, and is pledged to a business administration of the city—a pledge for which his well-known integrity is a full guaranty.

The principles adopted by the convention criticize the present mayor mainly on the ground that he has been repeatedly elected on the pledge to settle the traction question and has in fact failed to reach any settlement. The traction policy advocated is that of the Common Council above discussed, and runs as follows:

REPUBLICAN TRACTION PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

The promise of two years ago will be repeated by the Democratic party in this campaign. Can the people of Chicago longer doubt that the settlement of the franchise question is conditioned absolutely upon the return of the Republican party to power in this city? That party proposes the following terms of a settlement of this question:

There shall be an immediate settlement of the traction question on the lines laid down in the report of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council of the City of Chicago, to the end that the best street-car service attainable shall at once be secured for the people of the city of Chicago.

Enabling legislation should be passed at once by the General Assembly which will give to the city of Chicago the power and authority to own and operate street railways and other public utilities.

The question of municipal ownership or operation of street railways shall upon petition be submitted to the people before adoption.

No renewal of the expiring franchises shall be made unless the claimants under the so-called ninety-nine-year act shall specifically waive any and all alleged rights thereunder.

No grant shall be for more than twenty years, and the city shall reserve the right to take over such lines at such times as may be fixed in the ordinance prior to the expiration of the period of the grant, upon paying equitable compensation therefor.

One city, one fare, whether the streets are occupied by one or more companies.

In any ordinance that may be granted, the city shall retain such control and supervision of the service as shall assure the best service for the entire period of the grant.

The compensation to be exacted by the city shall be based upon the gross receipts, and shall be either in cash, in lower fares, or in such other form as shall be found best for the interests of the whole people of Chicago.

On the Democratic side, the nomination of Mr. Harrison was practically unopposed. He has many opponents in his own party, but they made practically no fight at the primaries, which were held on March 14, and the convention, on March 16, nominated Mr. Harrison unanimously.

The Democratic platform defends Mayor Harrison's administration, and takes much the same ground on the traction question as that of the Republicans. Both parties insist on legislation empowering the city to own and operate street railways. This power is essential for the city to have in dealing with the traction companies, although under present financial conditions there is little immediate likelihood of actual municipalization of the railways. The Democratic resolutions also approve public ownership of gas, electric light, telephone, and other public utilities, the initiative and referendum on important municipal questions, the consolidation of the taxing bodies, extension of the debt limit, home rule for Chicago, and "the largest measure of personal liberty for all citizens which may be compatible with peace and order."

There was a movement, which for a time threatened to become formidable, looking to the nomination of Mr. Clarence S. Darrow for the mayoralty on a Union Labor ticket. Mr. Darrow has won wide popularity among labor organizations by his course as counsel for the coal miners before the arbitration commission, and the success of labor candidates in San Francisco and elsewhere stirred up considerable interest in Chicago labor circles. Had Mr. Darrow consented to be a candidate, it was commonly believed that at least Mr. Harrison's defeat would have been assured, and many are convinced, even, that the Labor candidate would have had a chance of election. However, Mr. Darrow finally decided not to allow his name to be used, and the Union Labor ticket now does not seem likely to cut much figure in the contest.

Mr. Harrison depends for his success on the regularity of his nomination as the Democratic candidate, on his appeal to those who favor the initiative and referendum in municipal legislation, on considerable Republican support, which he has hitherto always received, owing to dissatisfaction in that party; on the favor of the classes who may fear that a Republican administration will enforce laws too strictly, and on what he claims is an honorable record as mayor.

Mr. Stewart's friends believe that there is

strong probability of success, owing to wide dissatisfaction with Mr. Harrison's administration, especially arising from what they claim to be his policy of delay with regard to the traction question; owing, also, to large Democratic defection, to Republican unity for Mr. Stewart's candidacy, to the general support which he is given by business men of both parties, and to the belief that he means exactly what he says in pledging himself to a strictly business administration of city affairs.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The election for members of the Common Council, one-half of whom are chosen each spring, does not at the present time arouse so much attention in the city as has been the case in some previous years. The Chicago Common Council, which is a unicameral body consisting of two members from each of the thirty-five wards, contains a decisive majority of public-spirited and honorable men. The organized war which for some years past has been waged on the "Gray Wolves,"—the local name for political corruptionists,—has succeeded in converting a decided majority of those beasts of prey in the Council into an impotent minority. A majority of the members of the Council,—aldermen, they are called individually,—are Republicans, but the body is organized on non-political lines, and undoubtedly has the confidence of the city. In this respect, Chicago surely has reason for encouragement. The election in April is not likely to impair the character of the municipal legislature, and may at some points even strengthen it. It is the high estimation in which as a whole the Common Council is held which gives especial weight in the public mind to the investigation and report of the Council Committee on Local Transportation. It is believed that any conclusion which they may reach will be intelligent, honest, and for the best interests of the city. The Republican platform explicitly sustains this committee, and proposes to carry out its programme.

THE MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LEAGUE.

An interesting factor in Chicago municipal politics, for the past seven years, has been the Municipal Voters' League. This organization was the outcome of a conference including some two hundred representative citizens held in the early winter of 1896. A committee of one hundred was appointed by this conference, with the notion that a municipal party might be organized. That plan was not thought practicable; and after appointing an executive committee of nine members, with power to act, under the

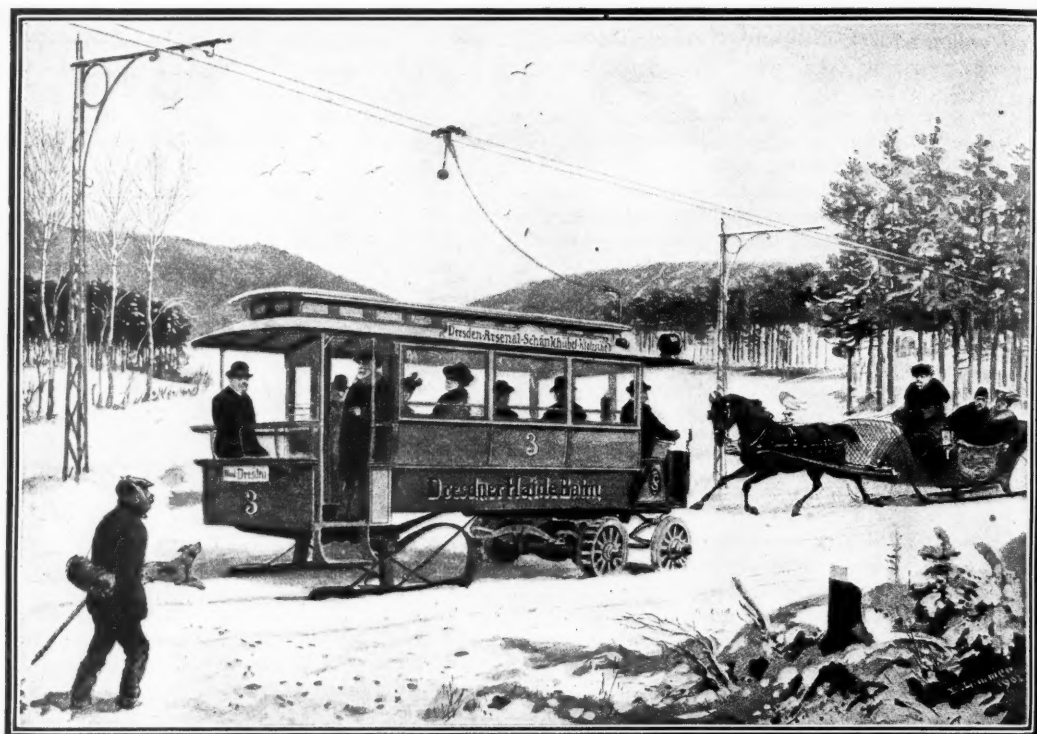
name of the Municipal Voters' League, the Committee of One Hundred adjourned *sine die*. The league, therefore, consists of this committee of nine, a self-perpetuating body, sustained by the voluntary contributions of citizens, and devoted to the one purpose of securing the election of honest and capable men to the Common Council. A permanent office force is employed, and thorough investigation is made as to the record and character of every nominee for the Council. The results of these investigations are published, with recommendations for or against the respective candidates. The league brings pressure to bear, in the first place, to prevent the nomination of objectionable candidates, and then exerts its influence to defeat such candidates at the polls. There is widespread confidence in the disinterestedness and capacity of the league, evidenced both by generous financial support and by the large number of votes influenced by its recommendations. In 1896, it was believed that about a dozen of the sixty-eight members of the Council were honest. That number has steadily increased, until now an overwhelming majority are upright and public-spirited men, and a "boodle" ordinance has no chance.

The league is absolutely non-partisan, advocating or denouncing candidates without regard to national party lines. The same policy has of recent years been adopted by the Council, that body effecting its organization on non-partisan lines and being careful to put the lingering remnant of the old "gray wolf" pack where they can do no harm.

It should be added that the success of the league has been brought about, not by the usual reform hysteria, but rather by the use of very practical politics.

THE OUTLOOK.

Chicago needs legislation which will unbind its hands and enable the city to undertake the progressive public improvements so much needed to make its corporate action worthy of the enterprise and intelligence of its citizens. There should be unity of purpose, also, in the different branches of the city government, so that all may work together for the common good. In other words, the great need is not, as in so many cities, the destruction of existing vicious public agencies, but concert of action in great constructive civic policies. Out of the present political turmoil, there seems good reason to hope that there will emerge a new and vigorous public life for the city, a public life which will mean, not a Greater Chicago, but a cleaner, a healthier, a more beautiful, a more comfortable, and therefore a still more prosperous, Chicago.



A TRACKLESS TROLLEY CAR EQUIPPED FOR SNOW, ON A SUBURBAN LINE IN DRESDEN, GERMANY.

SLEIGHING ON A TRACKLESS TROLLEY ROAD IN GERMANY.

IN the equipment of an electric street railway, the cost of the rails is a considerable item. For some time, in European mechanical circles, it has been thought possible to cheapen the equipment of this kind of railway by the omission of tracks, and thus to bring electric-railway service within the means of small cities and rural communities with young and growing industries. As a matter of fact, trackless trolley roads with overhead wires have in more than one instance been put in operation abroad.

Our illustration shows a road in the suburbs of Dresden, Germany, operating according to the system of Karl Stoll, from Dresden Arsenal through Schänkhübel and Klotzsche to Königs-wald. As a particular point about this trolley car may be mentioned the fact that it is fitted out with three axles, by means of which the weight is so distributed as to diminish the amount of pressure on each axle. The electric current is conducted to the propelling motor from a small battery carriage running on two overhead wires and

steadied by an underhanging weight. The motor car is connected with this battery by a pliable cable, made as long as possible, in order that the car may freely turn aside, or get ahead of other vehicles which it may overtake. When two motor cars meet from opposite directions, it is easy for them to turn out and pass each other, as the cable cords connected with the battery overhead can be detached from the cars and exchanged by the motormen, and the cars then proceed on their way.

An interesting thing about this motor carriage is its manifold applicability. The omnibus shown in the picture can easily be taken off and replaced by a business van or a landau. In winter, the wheels on the propelling axles are fitted with ice tires, and the large hind wheels are removed and replaced by sled runners. The widespread view that railless trolley roads cannot be operated in winter is thus manifestly refuted. We are indebted to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* for our information about this experiment.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

BY N. I. STONE.

NEVER was the political situation in Russia so serious as it is to-day. For the first time in the history of the constitutional struggle in that country, the government is facing the combination of many divergent elements that were once thought to be incapable of an organized political resistance. The latest manifesto of the Czar, promising religious toleration and partial relief for the agricultural population, is but a culmination of last year's struggle with the Liberal opposition. Student disturbances have been known in Russia for the last four decades; occasional peasant riots have been breaking out for more than half a century, and have been suppressed by the military with the greatest ease; petitions asking for representative government have been presented by the nobility time and again without causing serious embarrassment to the Russian autocracy; finally, even the revolutionary movement, though it once frightened the government into the thought of yielding, when it had reached its climax in the assassination of Alexander II., was crushed with comparative ease, owing to its lack of support among the politically indifferent masses.

To-day, all this has been changed. The student disturbances, the peasant revolts, the peaceful but none the less effective opposition of the nobility, exercised through its representative provincial assemblies, or *zemstvos*, and, finally, the labor troubles, which have swelled the revolutionary forces to tens of thousands where they have counted hundreds before,—all these have lost the character of mere sporadic outbreaks. They have come to be permanent features in the political aspect of the empire of the autocratic Czar, and they seem all to have blended into a common opposition movement which threatens to sweep before it the last bulwarks of despotism in Russia.

Nor can it be said that the present plight of the government is due to lack of energy or skill in suppressing revolutionary or reform movements. On the contrary, never have the streets of the Russian cities, and even villages, resounded with so much martial music of troops sent against the "inner enemy" as during the last few years; never have so many provinces and cities of Russia been put under martial law, and at no time has the bureaucracy of Russia been led by a more able, resolute, experienced, and

astute politician than the present minister of the interior.

M. VON PLEHWE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

It is an open secret that Vyacheslav Konstantinovich von Plehwe is the man behind the throne, completely dominating the young Emperor. An incident may be related here to illustrate this point. At the recent maneuvers at Kursk, in southern Russia, the Czar addressed the respective representatives of the nobility and of the peasants in a short speech intended to placate the former and warn the latter against further attempts at uprisings like the one in the provinces of Poltava and Kharkov that had just been quelled with much bloodshed. After delivering the first sentence, the Czar faltered, and turning red, stopped in helpless confusion. M. von Plehwe immediately approached him, and whispering something in his ear, stepped aside to hear his pupil deliver the rest of the studied speech before his audience.

That the new minister of the interior should have risen to his present high post from the position of chief of the corps of gendarmes is no less characteristic of the qualities the Russian Government appreciates most in its statesmen than it is of M. von Plehwe himself. Born in 1845, of German descent, like a great many of the high Russian officials, he was left an orphan at an early age and was taken into the house of a Polish nobleman, who reared him as his own son, giving him a first-class education. His first act of gratitude, before he had completed his course of studies, was to betray his benefactor to the Russian authorities by volunteering the information that the former sympathized with the Polish insurrectionists. This landed the man who had been to him a second father on the gallows, but gave an excellent start to the public career of the young graduate of the Moscow University. Immediately upon his graduation, in 1867, M. von Plehwe entered government service under the ministry of justice, serving in various capacities as prosecuting attorney, principally against political offenders. In 1881, he was appointed chief of the department of state police, which is devoted exclusively to watching political offenses, and in 1884 was made associate minister of the interior. Since then, he has taken part in every measure of importance that has been directed

against the few liberties still enjoyed by the privileged classes in Russia as a heritage from the reign of Alexander II. In 1900, he became secretary of state for Finland, in which capacity he had the opportunity of dealing the last crushing blows to the independence and liberties of what remained the only comparatively free people under the Russian scepter.

M. von Plehwe is admitted on all sides to be a man of great personal power, keen in judgment of men, extremely clever in handling them, and quick and energetic in action. His advent to power as minister of the interior is no mere incident in the fleeting changes at the Russian court. He is a firm believer in the bureaucratic *régime*, opposed to any concessions of a liberal form of government. In that respect, he is quite unlike M. de Witte, the present minister of finance, who held the upper hand in the councils of government while the ministry of the interior was presided over by the less aggressive Sipyagin.

FINANCE MINISTER M. DE WITTE AND HIS AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

M. de Witte, by his career and associations, reminds one more of a politician of a free country than of an official of a bureaucratic government. Having made his reputation as a successful manager of one the largest private railway lines in Russia, he assumed at once a conspicuous place in government service in the ministry of means of communication, from which he was soon called to take hold of Russia's impaired finances. As a man of the people, with a Western education and an experience gained in practical life and not within the dead walls of a bureaucratic office, he is more familiar with the actual needs of the country, and more inclined to a policy of opportunism, ready to yield to Liberal demands as soon as he is satisfied that such a policy would be the better part of wisdom. It was that attitude of mind that led M. de Witte, just a year ago, to try to appease public clamor by the creation of a special commission of inquiry into the causes of agricultural distress in Russia.

In 1891, a failure of crops in Russia brought on a famine in twenty-two of the most important provinces. No less than six hundred and fifty thousand human beings perished from hunger and disease. The peasants, moreover, are estimated to have lost about 28 per cent. of their working cattle and 43 per cent. of the smaller domestic animals. The loss to the peasant household, already reduced to a helpless state of poverty by the crushing weight of taxation, was such that even in the two or three succeeding years of

good crops, the peasant could not restore his impaired resources, and each new failure of crops has found him a more helpless prey to the ravages of famine.

With the terrible famines recurring year after year, and laying waste ever larger areas of the country; with the public treasury not only suffering increasing deficits owing to the inability of the peasants to pay their taxes, but directly depleted by the advances appropriated for the support of the destitute millions; and, last but not least, with the growing difficulty of raising new loans, the man who has controlled Russia's financial fortunes for the last decade thought that he would achieve at one stroke two great ends,—get some expert advice from the men who are most familiar with the true economic condition of the country, and gain popularity among the educated classes. The local committees which were created in every province and in every county to assist the special commission appointed by the Czar, at the instance of M. de Witte, were, therefore, allowed great latitude of discussion and encouraged to express openly their views upon the situation.

But no sooner had the committees been organized than they showed a complete lack of appreciation of the favor of the government and proceeded to take advantage of the first opportunity they got to voice openly their grievances, by subjecting the political and financial policies of the government to severest criticism, and demanding, some in loud, others in cautious, but all in no uncertain, terms the granting of constitutional government to the people. Before the movement had taken on definite shape, however, Sipyagin met death at the hands of Balmashev, a young student and member of the newly resurrected terrorist party.

M. VON PLEHWE'S INTERVENTION.

Von Plehwe, who succeeded Sipyagin, recognized at once that the creation and continued existence of what virtually became so many little parliaments, scattered throughout the length and breadth of European Russia, was an extremely dangerous experiment for an autocratic government to indulge in. At the same time, he saw his first opportunity of wresting the powers of government from his rival. Accordingly, he made his influence felt at once. In spite of the solemn assurances of the finance minister that the committees could go on safely with the frank discussion of the needs of the country, von Plehwe began to exercise strong pressure, through the governors of the provinces, to stifle the voice of Liberal opposition. Met with resistance, he determined to handle the

situation with a stern hand. Prominent members of the nobility have been publicly censured in the name of the Czar, others have been deprived of their offices and exiled, or thrown into prison, and, finally, the entire enterprise of the finance minister has been discredited in the eyes of the Czar and made meaningless in those of the people. M. de Witte has not dared to stand up for the immunity of the members of the committees of which he had been made president by the Czar, and has been forced to content himself with a subordinate rôle.

THE ZEMSTVOS, OR REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

Not so with the members of the representative bodies and the people generally. The prominent leaders who have been deprived of their offices by the arbitrary acts of the new minister of the interior have met with ovations from their townspeople, who have banqueted and honored them, as a protest against the arbitrary action of the government. The representatives of the zemstvos from the greater part of Russia had met before that in secret national convention to consider their political grievances. And whatever may be the immediate outcome of the work of the special commission, a movement has been set on foot among the members of the zemstvos for a determined constitutional struggle between the local representative assemblies and the central government.

NEW REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS.

The industrial strides the country has made in the last two decades have created new forces which the government is unable to overcome with its old-time methods of repression. Twenty years ago, the industries of Russia were in their infancy. To-day, its wage-working classes count more than ten million people, of whom fully one-half are employed in manufactures and other non-agricultural industries. (The revolutionary forces have found in the propertyless, poorly paid mass of people an excellent field for their propaganda, and an ally which by sheer force of its numbers makes the problem of controlling them an extremely difficult one for the government.) It is impossible to throw into prison tens of thousands of striking or parading workmen. Cossack whips, and even cold steel, while quelling street riots, do not prove effective means to a permanent solution. On the contrary, the more severe the measures taken, the greater becomes the resistance on the part of the people, and the more pronounced the confusion of the government. This is best illustrated by its struggle with the students and the organized workmen.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES.

Without going into a discussion of the cause of the student disturbances, suffice it to say that they have been primarily due to purely academic grievances. In 1899, the government, frenzied by the frequent labor and student demonstrations in the streets of St. Petersburg and of other large cities, decided to go to the extreme of severity, in the hope of crushing once for all the spirit of rebellion among the students. The unusual step was then taken of condemning the students to disciplinary military service. The net results of that step were: dissatisfaction among army officers, who considered condemnation of would-be criminals to military service a reflection upon their own profession; a lively propaganda of revolutionary ideas among the soldiers by the students put in their midst; and, finally, the assassination of M. Bogolepov, the minister of public instruction, who sanctioned this hazardous experiment. It was, by the way, the first act of terrorism which opened the new era of political assassination since that of Alexander II. The government hastily retraced its steps, only to encounter a more fierce opposition among the students in 1901-02. Again force was resorted to. Student demonstrations were dispersed by galloping troops of Cossacks, who maimed and killed, riding roughshod over the assembled multitudes. Hundreds of students were disciplined by expulsion from the universities, imprisonment, and banishment to Siberia. But this course failed to have the desired effect. The indignation of the people, who met the students with ovations throughout their journey to Siberia, was so great as to cause the government to return the students to liberty, and even to readmit them to the universities almost before they had time to settle in their places of exile.

INDUSTRIAL OUTBREAKS.

Even greater failure has marked the government's attempt to suppress the labor movement. Within the last five or six years, labor troubles, combined with strikes, political demonstrations, and revolutionary outbreaks, have reached proportions amazing, not only to the government, but to the revolutionists themselves. In the last strike at Rostov-on-the-Don, which took place in the government railway shops last November, as many as thirty thousand people assembled at open-air meetings addressed by revolutionary leaders, shouting "Down with autocracy!" and cheering for liberty, in the presence of armed gendarmes, and of the military and civil authorities of the city, who did not dare to arrest the leaders or disperse the meetings for over a week,

until sufficient reinforcements arrived from other provinces. And yet nearly every sanguinary encounter with striking thousands of workmen has been followed by concessions, such as a shorter work-day, compulsory sanitary improvements in factories and workshops, etc., which were promulgated with such haste as to call forth caustic comment on the part of the workmen, as well as indignation at the crude paternalistic interference in their business on the part of their employers.

WEAKENING OF RUSSIAN ABSOLUTISM.

The manifesto of the Czar, which came, the other day, as a surprise to the outside world, is but another concession to the Liberal opposition foreshadowed in the Czar's speech at Kursk last November. It is the first practical concession made by M. von Plehwe to the Liberals, whom he recently assured of his willingness to make substantial concessions, provided they would agree to keep out their main demand for a constitutional change. The effect of this vacillating policy is, however, the very opposite of what the government would have it be. The people for whom they are intended are no more placated by the

concessions than they are frightened by the persecutions. On the contrary, they see in both proof of confusion and fright in government circles. The demand for representative government grows ever louder, as it is held to be the only guarantee against the arbitrary power of irresponsible ministers, who are the virtual rulers of the country.

Matters have reached a stage where no amount of government repression can put a stop to the new movement for constitutional government. The country has outgrown the archaic forms of government which it had inherited from the time of the Tartar invasion, centuries ago. Whether political freedom will come peacefully as a wise and timely concession from the government, insuring thereby its own existence, or as the result of a bloody revolution of which we have had a foretaste in the late peasant uprisings, and which may sweep the reigning dynasty from its throne, will depend largely on the policy of the government in the next few years. In either event, the days of absolutism in Russia are numbered, and constitutional government is admitted to be imminent even by such men as von Plehwe and de Witte.

A NEW RÉGIME FOR AMERICAN OPERA.

BY LAWRENCE REAMER.

THE retirement of Maurice Grau from the direction of the Metropolitan Opera House has put another in control of the greatest operatic machinery in the world. Heinrich Conried, who has been for nearly a quarter of a century a manager, is next year to become an impresario. His experienced control of the drama is to be transferred to music, and he begins his new work on the throne of the man who had really been for years the king of opera. Some European theaters have longer seasons than the Metropolitan Opera House. They have state recognition, and their performances are much more frequent. But none of them is such a vast artistic enterprise. Only the aristocracy of the operatic world is brought to New York. The singers must first prove themselves the greatest in their field. The weekly income, as well as the expenses of the theater, are reckoned in tens of thousands. Some Continental opera houses in which hundreds express the magnitude of the business would prosper for a week on the receipts of one performance at the Metropolitan. Few operas are sung, and great singers were never

developed through the encouraging influences of the establishment. But the best works in the operatic repertoire of Germany, France, and Italy are performed here in the language of the operas better than they are given in any of the countries that created them, and by singers gathered with an extravagance that would nowhere else be possible. So Mr. Conried is beginning his career as an operatic manager in the most conspicuous institution of its kind in the world.

The forces on the stage include more than three hundred persons. There is an orchestra of seventy players, as many singers in the chorus, a ballet of forty, scene-painters, stage hands, electricians, and seamstresses. Then there are the principal artists, and the singers of the smaller rôles. On the other side of the curtain there is the public, which annually pays approximately one million dollars to hear the operas. This public is so certain of what it is to receive that it always pays out one-third of this sum in advance. For four years, the annual subscription has amounted to about three hundred thousand

dollars, and this money is in bank four months before the performances.

Mr. Conried finds all this machinery working smoothly. Public support is assured. Opera is as well settled an institution in New York as it is in Paris or Berlin, where the governments protect it. Popular singers in popular operas is a policy that means certain prosperity. This was Mr. Grau's formula, and it was the secret of his achievement. Other managers discovered composers or developed singers. Mr. Grau showed that opera could be put on the solid financial basis of any other enterprise. Singers received their salaries, and stockholders their dividends. Only a half-century ago, managers conducted the affairs of Covent Garden from the Fleet prison, and prima donnas in our own time at the Academy of Music refused to put on their satin slippers until their fees were forthcoming. Now, all is managed in a business-like way. The new stock company formed to support the new manager in his control of the opera house is composed in the main of millionaires. So the business phases of Mr. Conried's task are more than ever certain. Mr. Grau's scheme was to engage the best singers known. Some of them pleased Americans, and some did not. Usually,



Photo by Pach Bros.

MR. HEINRICH CONRIED.

(The new manager of the Metropolitan Opera House.)



Photo by Aime Dupont.

MR. MAURICE GRAU.

(Who has retired from the management of the Metropolitan Opera House.)

the celebrities liked abroad became popular here and have returned year after year. Mr. Grau had only to decide which of this group of stars he would annually select. He knew that it was necessary not to let the public see them too frequently. They must not become too familiar. There is one difficulty with this method,—there is no generation of singers in sight to supplant the stars of the present day. There are no tenors and no sopranos to take the places of the great ones now before the public. It has been difficult for Mr. Grau to find competent artists for the less important positions. His summers have been spent hearing singers most of whom would not satisfy American audiences. The search for a competent Wagnerian tenor has kept him for a month or two of every year in Germany. One night to Cologne to hear a *Tristan* so far below New York standards that he was not to be thought of; the next night to Dresden or Hamburg, where there was an equally unsatisfactory *Siegfried*. In the end, there came the engagement of a tenor who would be only moderately acceptable. The famous stars he could always engage. But the generation from which future stars are to come is not promising.

Mr. Conried, luckily, finds it possible to continue for several years in the old way. There are great singers enough to carry him through until the interest of audiences can be turned from the interpreters of works to the operas themselves. In general scheme, his first seasons will probably differ little from the last few years. There will always be one point of difference. Mr. Grau hired a stage manager. He was rather indifferent to the effect of this functionary, and considered him rather unimportant. But he engaged the best stage manager he could find, without much confidence in its being particularly worth while. With the same idea, he engaged the most competent electrician he knew of. Mr. Conried, on the other hand, is master of every detail of the stage technique. He keenly appreciates the value of every artistic effect in color, light, and pose. The spectacular features at the Metropolitan will be emphasized. Operatic stage management differs, of course, from the same preparation in the theater. Prima donnas and great tenors will not be told what they should or should not do. But in the grouping of the masses, in the effects of illumination, and in the details of stage management, Mr. Conried's influence at the Metropolitan Opera House will undoubtedly be felt from the first performance.

His real task will come with the necessity of interesting his public in the work rather than in the stars that perform it. In the end, Mr. Conried must say to the audiences at the Metropolitan: "I am not offering you Jean de Reszke as *Lohengrin* or Mme. Sembrich as *Rosina*. I invite you to hear Wagner's '*Lohengrin*,' completely presented in every detail, and Rossini's comic opera, perfect in every particular." There is room for greater beauty of spectacle and vast improvement in the chorus work in the operas. The scenery and the general equipment of the stage have always been inefficient. All this will be changed under Mr. Conried.

The wealthy stockholders in the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company are with him in



Photo by Rockwood.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

his determination to give greater attention to the artistic side of the enterprise.

The new manager of the greatest opera house in the world has always accomplished much with little. The Irving Place Theater, which he has directed for ten years, is not a flourishing institution. But its performances have attracted attention quite out of proportion to the importance of a downtown playhouse presenting dramas in a foreign tongue. The high artistic purpose of the manager, his accomplishments with limited facilities, and his struggles to have his theater educational and representative made him the most conspicuous of New York theatrical managers. From that night in 1872 when he spoke the prologue at the opening of the Residenz Theatre in Vienna and began his theatrical career, he has advanced steadily. He acted successfully in Leipsic and Bremen; he had the management of the Stadt Theatre in Bremen, where he had his only operatic experience, and in 1877 he came to the United States as stage director of the Germania Theatre. Since that time, he has brought to New York all the most noted German actors. He has obtained consistently artistic results with material means that would have discouraged most experienced and ambitious managers.

HOPE FOR THE IRISH FARMER: A TALK WITH THE HON. HORACE PLUNKETT.

[COPY.]

DUBLIN, January 20, 1903.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I did not know that our fellow-guest at the Judge's whom I saw taking notes was a stenographer whom you had asked to take down the conversation, which you, for some reason, thought was going to be interesting. However, the transcript you sent me accurately records most of what was said, and if you are satisfied that it would interest your readers, you can let it go in.

I suggest that the names of those of my victims who managed to get in a word edgewise when the Judge incautiously invited me to trot out my pet hobby be withheld. I see no one got a chance but the Judge himself, the Corporation Lawyer, the Senator, the Professor of Political Economy, and my old friend the Ranchman, whom I last saw on the beef round-up in the Big Horn Basin in '84. The rest, I hope, enjoyed their cigars and forgave me for the sin of cruelty to dumb animals, for which I now hope you will be forgiven by your multitudinous readers.

Yours sincerely,

HORACE PLUNKETT.

THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONVERSATION.

JUDGE: Gentlemen, Mr. Plunkett, as you know, has come over here to talk about Ireland—

MR. PLUNKETT: Pardon me, Judge, in order not to talk about Ireland, but for a rest and to attend to some private business.

JUDGE: Well, we won't ask for a speech, but several of us here are Irishmen, and as we know you are actively engaged in promoting the agricultural and industrial development in the "distressful country,"—some of us are beginning to think that is what she wants,—perhaps you would tell us exactly what you are doing.

MR. PLUNKETT: I won't undertake to do that, but I will tell you something much more interesting—namely, what the people are beginning to do for themselves along the line of agriculture and industry. I suppose you think the Irish the most hopelessly backward and unprogressive people in the world. It is true that they have fallen behind through historical causes, which fully accounts for their present economic disadvantages and industrial defects. But I doubt whether any country at the moment is so methodically and so energetically applying itself to the rebuilding of its fortunes.

PROFESSOR: That, at any rate, is news to us here. We all know about the shipbuilding and the linen industries of Belfast, and the industrial success of part of the Ulster Province. We know of the distilling and brewing industries which flourish in other parts of the island, but I always understood that the great majority of the people in the rest of Ireland depended almost exclusively upon agriculture for their subsistence. This is not a healthy condition. All over the world, there is a present tendency for the

rural populations to flock into the towns, and as the Irish have but few towns,—in fact, only one really important industrial town,—they come to our cities. Is it not true that in the last half-century your population has been reduced by one-half?

MR. PLUNKETT: Yes, from a little over eight to a little under four and a half millions, and the drain goes on, though at a diminishing rate. And, what is worse, it is the best that go, leaving behind a population with an abnormal proportion of the very old, the very young, and the physically infirm. I should accept generally the facts as you have put them.

THE WORKINGS OF "FAIR-RENT" AND LAND-PURCHASE ACTS.

LAWYER: But I understood you to say that Ireland was progressing. It doesn't look much like it from the facts upon which you and the Professor seem to be agreed. The population is disappearing. The great majority of the remnant of the race who have not yet come to this country are living upon farming. That industry we all know is in a deplorable condition, mainly owing to the fact that the landlords are in a position to raise the rent and so confiscate the improvements of the tenants.

JUDGE: Oh, no. All that is now changed.

MR. PLUNKETT: Yes, indeed; for the last twenty years the Irish tenant has enjoyed perpetuity of tenure so long as he pays his rent; and that is fixed, not by the landlords, but by the state, every fifteen years, through a specially appointed state tribunal. Moreover, the "fair rent," as it is called, secures to the tenant the value of his improvements.

RANCHMAN: Then what is he kicking about? I see in the papers that there is another land agitation going on. The tenant has practically got a good slice of the land, and now wants to get the balance by a law compelling the landlord to skip out. Since you were in the ranch business, I have been renting a farm in Nebraska, and I wish I could get settled there for life subject to a rent fixed by some body of politicians. It might cost a bit to square them, but I guess I wouldn't have to pay what I pay now. But if such a law were proposed, they would turn it down, because people would begin to fear that the tribunal would next be given power to fix the price of anything else that some influential body of voters might like to get cheaper.

MR. PLUNKETT: Oh, well; you need not fear. I understand that the legislation I have described would not be constitutional in this country.

LAWYER: That's so.

MR. PLUNKETT: It was justified in Ireland by considerations which don't apply to the United States, but only to a country where the population live so exclusively upon farming that they are not in a position to contract freely for the right to use the land. And in Ireland the case is the more exceptional in that the disappearance of their industries was due to legislative enactments.

LAWYER: But what's the trouble now?

MR. PLUNKETT: Unhappily, the system of rent-fixing has proved a failure. The periodical revision of rent means a lawsuit between the landlord and the tenant every fifteen years, and it also has the effect of discouraging good farming, for the tenant thinks it pays best to deteriorate the farm when the time for revision approaches, so as to get a large reduction. It is enough to say that the system does not work satisfactorily for either party or for the country at large.

PROFESSOR: I wonder how anybody ever could have expected that it would.

MR. PLUNKETT: Several land-purchase acts have been passed, and about 12 per cent. of the tenants have been enabled to buy out their holdings with the assistance of state credit. The experiment has proved entirely satisfactory, and the great majority of the tenants naturally want to become owners by the same means. The landlord is willing to sell if he gets enough to give him approximately his present income in some other investment. The trouble is that he is generally a life owner only, and so has to invest the proceeds of the sale in trust securities which would not yield him more than some 3 per cent. interest. There has been a great agitation to make the landlords sell, but compulsory purchase

and sale won't be enacted by this government. The latter, however, will undoubtedly facilitate voluntary purchase by their forthcoming land bill. The process of making tenants into owners in fee, subject to a terminable annuity, will go on.

PROFESSOR: I think we are keeping Mr. Plunkett away from the point we want to hear him upon. He said that the Irish people are progressing. I presume he means that they are making improvements in their chief industry of agriculture. I understand that the outstanding feature in the trend of Irish agriculture during the last half-century has been the conversion of tillage land into pasturage. Goldwin Smith and other authorities tell us that Ireland is chiefly fitted for grazing, and that the people are pastoral and not agricultural in their instincts. Certainly, when they come to this country, agriculture is the last occupation to which they apply their energies.

RANCHMAN: I recollect when you used to tell us the weight of your father's beef cattle and what he got for them without giving them any corn, and I asked you what in thunder ever induced you to come out West. You said you were not sure about your lungs, and that maybe some day you would be in Irish politics and must take care of them. (Great laughter, which seemed to be mostly at the Senator's expense.)

THE IRISH PROBLEM OF TO-DAY.

MR. PLUNKETT: Yes, and I remember the contempt with which you replied that you were not out there for your health. But if I may go back to the point to which the Professor wanted to bring me, I admit all the difficulties in the situation. In spite of them, the Irish people are determined to rebuild their national life on all its sides. They are not only setting about improving the agricultural conditions and getting themselves trained to conduct their main industry more economically and more scientifically, but they mean to fit themselves gradually for the revival of the lost industries and the creation of new ones subsidiary to agriculture, in order that they may be able to live and thrive at home, and hold on to the country to which they are devoted with a passionate devotion. If you would like to hear the story of their recent efforts to accomplish this task, I will gladly tell it to you.

JUDGE: We shall be very glad to hear of what the Irish people are doing to help themselves under existing conditions, which we all recognize are not now as unfavorable as they were. We have been accustomed to hear only of what they would do if certain political remedies were applied. I may tell you, Mr. Plunkett, we most of us here believe in these political

remedies, but we are practical business men and don't believe in neglecting present opportunities on account of past grievances and some present political disabilities.

MR. PLUNKETT: That is the right way to approach the Irish problem, and I am delighted to find how general this attitude of mind is becoming among all those who still take an interest in the Irish question in this country. So far, our conversation has brought out the main facts of the situation which we are discussing. What we have to deal with is the problem of rural life in a country whose physical conditions render agriculture the main dependence of the people. My ranch friend asked, just now, what the Irish farmers were kicking about when so much had been done for them by legislation. Unhappily, about the time when their position was being so enormously improved by the legislative changes which I have described, a new trouble overtook them in the form of agricultural depression, resulting from the opening up of vast tracts of virgin soil in the Western Hemisphere and in Australia, and also from the extraordinary development which has taken place in rapid and cheap transportation, as well as in processes of food-preservation.

PROFESSOR: Are not these causes of the Irish farmers' difficulties likely rather to increase than to diminish? It is not an extravagant forecast of likely developments in this direction to look forward to a time when it will make little difference in the cost of perishable commodities for consumption as food where they are produced, or indeed when they were produced, so cheaply will they be carried and so efficiently will their freshness be preserved.

MR. PLUNKETT: Well, of course, things are moving in that direction, but the advantage of nearness to market will never, I think, be altogether eliminated. That much protection, even in free-trade England, the home producer will for a long time enjoy. The public taste is becoming much more fastidious, and will detect the difference between a peach, a pat of butter, or even a mutton chop, which has traveled half round the world and similar articles which have been produced only a few hours away. Moreover, your consumption in this country may increase as rapidly as your production,—especially in the case of live stock,—though I admit that there is an immense margin of possible improvement in the agricultural methods of the richest agricultural sections in the United States involving enormously increased potential output from the land. Most of the farming I know in the West is distinctly wasteful.

RANCHMAN: It looks pretty rocky, then, for

the Irish farmers who are foolish enough not to emigrate to this country. I don't take much stock in them myself, but I'd sooner have them than the Chinese, or even the Italians.

SENATOR: You bet! I have no use for the Italians. You always have to get an Irishman to round them up, as you'd say, when there is any political work to be done.

JUDGE: But I don't think Mr. Plunkett is much interested in the Irish as politicians out here. He was telling us about them as workers at home.

MR. PLUNKETT: Yes, perhaps the Senator would allow me to continue my remarks upon the way in which my countrymen are endeavoring to solve their rural problems in Ireland, and to postpone to some other occasion a discussion upon the assistance they are giving you to solve your municipal problems out here.

SENATOR: Cæsar's ghost!

PROFESSOR: Yes, we know something about agricultural combination in this country. No doubt you have heard of the Grange movement, which really is a business organization of farmers for the purpose of jointly purchasing farmers' requirements, the joint ownership of costly agricultural machinery, the joint sale of produce, and so forth.

MR. PLUNKETT: I have made some inquiries about this movement, but I could not discover that it had exercised any very important influence upon American agriculture. I believe, however, it has exercised some political influence, and has to some extent molded legislation in favor of its followers. But I have gained the impression that they have lost in economic efficiency what they may have gained by going into politics.

THE "GRANGE" MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

MR. PLUNKETT: The economic situation is a grave and difficult one, but in so far as this intensifying trouble I am speaking about,—agricultural depression consequent upon foreign competition,—is concerned, all the other countries in Europe are similarly situated. They have, however, changed their methods in two distinct ways to meet the altered circumstances, and they have done it with such success that they are in many cases better off than before this world-wide competition,—the opening of the world-market, I think the Professor would call it,—came about. In the first place, they have completely changed their business methods; they have applied to farming those principles of combination which, under modern economic conditions, have been found to be essential to the success of all other industries. They don't own

the land on the coöperative plan in these progressive European countries, but whenever and wherever it pays the farmers of a district to combine for any purpose connected with their business they organize themselves into associations to carry out those purposes.

SENATOR: I think in Ireland anything like the Grange movement would concern itself very largely, and I am sure very effectively, with politics, and not make itself very conspicuous in business.

MR. PLUNKETT: Senator, you seem to know a good deal about my countrymen out here, but you are not quite up to date in your information about those who have remained at home. We have a Grange movement which is headed by a central society known as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, composed of men of all creeds, classes, and politics, and existing for the sole purpose of teaching the farmers to organize their industry in all its branches upon these business principles which we are discussing. The Organization Society is heading a great movement which remains absolutely non-political and is producing the best possible business results. The movement has only been in existence for a dozen years, and yet, at the moment, the associations which are organized under it embrace roughly some seventy-five thousand farmers, who are shareholding members of over seven hundred associations. As the shareholders are, generally speaking, heads of families, it is safe to say that over three hundred thousand persons, or about one-sixth of the entire farming community, have thus become interested in the movement, and it is going ahead at an unprecedented and rapidly accelerating rate of progress. They build and equip creameries; everything that the farmer wants in his industry they purchase in a large wholesale way, and pay particular attention to quality as well as to price. Some of the associations, called agricultural banks, aim at getting cheap credit for farmers through mutual security, thus enabling them to add to the working capital available for sound practical development of their industry.

Many of these bodies develop home industries, which employ the female members of the family chiefly, such as lace-making, crochet, embroidery, hosiery, rug-making, shirt-making, and so forth. But all the associations, whatever their purpose, are organized on the coöperative plan, the capital being provided by the members, and the management being in the hands of a committee democratically selected from among themselves. The movement is a severely self-help movement. No financial or other responsibility is taken by the parent society, which limits itself strictly to

giving advice as to the principles upon which these business combinations can be made to work efficiently and harmoniously, and so to be permanent.

LAWYER: What is the legal status of these associations? Are they merely partnerships or corporations? They must be one or the other, and in the former case their liability would be unlimited.

COÖPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

MR. PLUNKETT: They are corporations, mostly registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, which provides for limited liability, and they differ mainly from the ordinary joint-stock companies incorporated under the Companies Act in that the capital is elastic and can, without expense, be altered by resolution as the interest of the members dictates, and almost any arrangement as to the division of profits may be agreed upon. This is held to be essential in companies of this kind, because they are not primarily intended as investments for capital, but as associations of individuals for mutual advantage. The arrangement usually is that interest upon capital at the rate of 5 per cent. is the first charge upon the net profits, and that the remainder of the profits is divided among the farmers and the employees of the society upon an equitable basis which seeks to allocate to each contributor to the profits a share in proportion to his contribution to them, so far as this can be ascertained. For instance, in the case of a co-operative creamery, the milk is paid for at the price a capitalist would give at a proprietary creamery. But the capitalist would make more than 5 per cent. on his capital. Therefore, if the farmers manage their undertaking as well as he would,—and they ought to manage it better,—they can pay 5 per cent. on their capital and have a surplus to divide among the suppliers of milk and the workers in the factory,—so many cents on the dollar's worth of milk supplied and on the dollar of wages earned.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

PROFESSOR: I suppose the object of this arrangement is to harmonize the interests of all participants in the undertaking, and so produce the best results.

MR. PLUNKETT: Exactly, and so it works out in practice. The same principle is observed in all the societies, excepting those known as agricultural banks, which are incorporated under the Friendly Societies Act. In these, the liability of the members for the debts of the association is unlimited. They are chiefly located in districts where the farmers are all so poor that

they have little tangible security to offer. They therefore pledge their joint and several personal security and raise a loan. Having thus created a capital, the association, through its committee, makes loans to the members, also upon the personal security of the borrower and two sureties. The peculiarity of the system is that loans are made only for productive purposes,—that is, purposes which, in the judgment of the committee, will enable the borrower to repay the loan out of its application. When this condition is satisfied, the loan is made for just as long a period as is required to enable the borrower to fulfill the purpose for which he borrowed. There is, Professor, a point in this which will interest you. Our farmers complain of the hard-and-fast term for which money is advanced to them,—a term dictated by the usages and suitable to the requirements of trade and manufacture, but not to the conditions of agriculture. For instance, the farmer borrows money to put in his crop. It is absurd that he should have to repay it before he harvests the crop.

RANCHMAN: That interests me much more than it does the Professor. I always argue that way to those one-horse Wyoming banks. But they tumble to the racket, and I begin to wish I could transfer my business to Ireland.

MR. PLUNKETT: The real basis of security is the capitalization of honesty and the industry of the community, and this is not as visionary an asset as it might appear, for, owing to one provision of the constitution,—the unlimited liability, I mean,—the members of the association take very good care not to admit to partnership any man who does not come up to the standard in these respects.

RANCHMAN: I like the capitalization of honesty and industry. I will try to capitalize mine when I go out West again.

MR. PLUNKETT: Well, if you could get the whole round-up to join you in the loan, and to approve the purposes to which it was to be applied, I dare say you could get a moderate amount on the security you were prepared to offer. But, seriously, the scheme is, as I should have described it if you had not interposed your frivolous remarks, perfectly sound in actual operation. There are over one hundred of these agricultural banks in Ireland, and they have proved themselves to be perfectly solvent; indeed, their members never fail to repay their loans, and consequently the banks never fail to repay theirs.

JUDGE: I understood you to say there were two ways in which the Irish farmers, following, I think you said, the example of other European countries, were changing their methods in order

to meet the altered conditions. You have told us many things that they are doing, but they all seem to range themselves under the head of agricultural coöperation. It is, in effect, a reorganization of their business by applying to it the principle of combination. What was the other respect in which a change of methods is being effected? I should like to hear the whole story, if possible, before we have to join the ladies.

APPLIED SCIENCE IN FARMING.

MR. PLUNKETT: Well, I must be getting on to the second main point, where there is a great deal more to tell as to the effect of the self-help movement which I have so far described. But perhaps its most important effect is that it gave to the Irish farmer an education which made him realize for himself the next step which had to be taken. When competition with the whole world became a condition of agricultural production and distribution, the margin of profit became very narrow and only realizable by the application of science to farming in a manner and to a degree not before dreamed of. The provision of this education is, of course, the duty of the state. In all progressive countries, your own included, agricultural departments keep the farmers fully informed of all that it is necessary for them to know as to the discoveries of science in relation to their industry, the state of the markets for their produce, and all other matters of necessary and useful information.

They further pay special attention to the education of those who wish to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. Nothing of this kind was done in the British Isles, and in Ireland no intelligent demand for such state assistance was heard until the influence of these organized self-help societies began to put pressure on the state to supplement the organized self-help of the people. Three years ago, we thus obtained,—I dare say you have heard the story of the Recess Committee; at any rate, I cannot tell it now,—a new department of government which was to serve the people in the manner I have indicated. One result of its having arisen out of a popular movement was that its constitution followed its origin and was made more democratic than any other central government institution in the British Isles. It has a popularly elected council, which is a sort of business parliament, and two popularly constituted boards which to a large extent hold the purse-strings.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

PROFESSOR: But, Mr. Plunkett, before you conclude this interesting survey, there is just one

point I should like to call your attention to. You have described, I think as lucidly as was possible in so short a space of time, the agricultural developments on the self-help side, which are certainly a revelation to us here, and you are going on to describe the functions of a department of agriculture which comes in with remarkable appropriateness, it would seem, after the resources of self-help have first prepared the way. I presume the department will perform the same functions as similar departments elsewhere, and with these most of us are more or less familiar. But, of course, agriculture, although in all countries the most important, and in Ireland by far the most important, industry, cannot by itself make a country very prosperous. Is nothing being done by those who are devoting themselves, as you seem to be, to economic and social work to develop some industries subsidiary to agriculture in the rural districts, and also to further develop the industries in the towns? For although, as you said, there is not much highly industrialized town life except in Belfast, still there are other towns scattered about the country where you might surely develop industry.

RANCHMAN: Galway, for instance.

MR. PLUNKETT: I will get on to your political record in Wyoming presently. But, yes, Professor, I was going to deal with that side of the new development in Ireland next. The full parliamentary title of the department which I was going to tell you about is "The Department of Agriculture and Other Industries and Technical Instruction in Ireland," and that indicates its scope and purpose. It happened that when the time was ripe for the legislation to which I have referred, Mr. Gerald Balfour was chief secretary, and taking up the industrial-development policy of his brother, formerly chief secretary and now premier, he carried it much further and gave it a popular character, as I have explained. Mr. Arthur Balfour was known for his light railways and Congested Districts Board, with which he did immense good to the poverty-stricken parts of the country. Mr. Gerald Balfour applied to the whole country treatment of another and much more advanced kind. He created this new department to take over all the necessary functions of government in relation to agriculture, sea and inland fisheries, and industries, and also gave it a liberal endowment further to develop these interests so far as the state can interfere in these matters in a free-trade country.

PROFESSOR: Oh, I see; your department will not, as might have been feared by *laissez-faire* purists, overdo that paternalism which kills in place of developing.

MR. PLUNKETT: Yes, we are convinced that we must work along distinctly economic lines, and that all our efforts should be directed to the continued stimulation of self-help, under competent central direction, rather than to the substitution of industries bonused by the state, and, to that extent, founded on an artificial basis.

PROFESSOR: I am delighted to hear that, because from my knowledge of foreign departments of agriculture, on which you tell us yours was largely molded, they take a too paternal view of their duties and responsibilities,—they work, you must remember, in an atmosphere of protection and bonuses,—and I think your department, while copying many of their methods, might judiciously draw the economic line a little more sharply between doing too much and doing too little. In Ireland you have an opportunity of showing the right province for self-help and the due measure of state aid with which self-help ought to be supplemented.

RANCHMAN: When you and the Professor get through with your philosophy, could you give us an idea of what the department means to do to bring in dollars and cents to its expectant admirers?

MR. PLUNKETT: Very little, I am afraid, that would meet with your approval. You will be shocked to hear that we attach more importance to giving practical education than to anything else we can give to our farmers or workers.

RANCHMAN: You had more horse sense in the old days. I remember the professor of agriculture who came to your ranch, and your telling me that he was so full of philosophy he didn't know enough to live till morning.

MR. PLUNKETT: I now know that had I listened to all he told me upon the principles of stock-breeding, I wouldn't have made the idiotic blunders I did in bringing in those high-toned cows who turned up their toes in the winter of '85-'86. Our Irish farmers have more wisdom than I had then, and are getting to see the dollar value of science in stock-breeding, the use of fertilizers, the production of early vegetables and fruit, the perfecting of butter-making, and a hundred other things of the kind.

PROFESSOR: Don't you find the organized societies of farmers of use to the department in its educational work?

MR. PLUNKETT: Oh, certainly. I don't believe that any department of agriculture can do much good working through individual farmers, and there is no limit to the assistance they can give to well-organized associations. Indeed, at the present stage in these developments which I have been describing, I consider the work of the Irish

Agricultural Organization Society of more importance than that of the department. Unhappily, it is very difficult to get people to understand this, and consequently it is hard to get them to subscribe to this society. A good many wealthy Irish-Americans have supported it, and I doubt whether any of the generosity which has been shown by the exiles of Erin to those they have left behind has done one-tenth part as much good as these particular subscriptions.

SENATOR: Why shouldn't the same methods of agricultural organization be applied to the agricultural districts in the United States, which are suffering from the same kind of competition to which you have attributed the difficulties of the Irish farmers? For instance, some of the New England agricultural sections where the farms are being abandoned, or some of the Southern States where they are teaching the colored population the principles of agriculture, but not, so far as I am aware, organizing the business as you are doing in Ireland?

MR. PLUNKETT: Well, of course, I can't give an opinion without knowing all the local conditions, but I do firmly believe in the almost in-

variable applicability of the principle to modern farming.

[Here some ladies entered.]

JUDGE: Gentlemen, I am afraid this is a deputation from the ladies. My dear, we have just settled the Irish question. We will be with you in a moment.

[The ladies leave.]

JUDGE: Mr. Plunkett, on another occasion you must tell us more about this interesting new movement, especially on its industrial side.

MR. PLUNKETT: I shall look forward to another opportunity, and if things go on at the present rate, I shall have much more to tell you before long. I am sorry I could not tell you of our intentions for improving the industrial opportunities of the towns and developing industries subsidiary to agriculture in the rural districts. I hope you will all come and see things for yourselves, and in the Wild West to which I have now retired I can show my ranch friend some fat beeves which will be as great a revelation to him as our politics to the Senator, or our economics to the Professor. Now for the ladies, but I won't go first.

THE TRANS-CANADA RAILWAY.

BY E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

LESS than a quarter of a century ago, 99 per cent. of the world's financial and railway magnates were laughing at the supposed madness of a group of Canadian capitalists, backed by the government of the Dominion, who were undertaking the construction of a transcontinental railroad north of the Great Lakes, through the then unpeopled prairies of Canada's Northwest Territories and over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast. Canadians themselves were so far from confident in the engineering and financial success of the project that the leaders of the great political party which to-day controls the reins of government bitterly opposed themselves to an undertaking which they regarded as far beyond the financial capacity of the country and bound to result in disaster to all concerned in it. The phenomenal success of the Canadian Pacific Railway is known of all men. Its common stock earns 6 per cent., and its value has hovered between 130 and 140 upon the New York Stock Exchange for several months past. In each of the two last years, notwithstanding the many locomotives and thousands of cars

which the company has added to its rolling stock, it has found itself badly beaten by the traffic of the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba, and a great grain blockade has resulted. Everybody realizes that another Canadian transcontinental railway is loudly called for, and many are of the opinion that the next few years will witness the building of two or three such roads. Already the Canadian Northern Railway is pushing its way through the park lands of the Saskatchewan, to go by the path so strongly advocated by Milton and Cheadle, through the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific. The Grand Trunk has become infected, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be built at once from North Bay or Gravenhurst. And now from the minister of railways come mutterings that lead to the inference that the government is itself thinking of carrying its own railway system westward, to add one more steel band from Atlantic to Pacific. It has well been said that no man can guess what this infection of progress will lead to.

The most promising of all the new projects

for girdling the continent with a new line of railway is that for which the Dominion government has granted a charter to the Trans-Canada Railway Company. The national character of this proposition from the Canadian standpoint, its military importance from the imperial point of view, the value, from a commercial aspect, of the remarkably short and direct route mapped out for it, and the popular interest attaching to it by reason of the high latitudes which it is likely to traverse, are attracting to it a large share of public attention.

DIRECTNESS OF THE ROUTE.

The proposed line of the Trans-Canada Railway is one of the most direct which can span the continent. Starting from deep-water termini at Chicoutimi,—the head of navigation on the Saguenay River,—at Quebec, and at Montreal, it is destined to traverse and develop the best part of the newly discovered wheat and timber lands of northern Quebec in the James Bay district, to tap the whole of the James Bay and Hudson Bay trade, to open up the valuable mineral country of northern Ontario, to cross the center of the rich wheat lands of the Peace River valley, and, finally, to reach one of the finest ports on the Pacific coast by a pass in the mountains only 2,000 feet high, as compared with 4,425 at Crow's Nest, and with 5,400 at Kicking Horse.

The most cursory glance at the line laid down on the map for the new road reveals the directness of the route and its far-northern location.

From Quebec to Port Simpson *via* the Trans-Canada Railway will be only 2,830 miles, all of the route south of the northern limit of wheat, while the distance between the same points *via* the Grand Trunk Railway will be about 3,400 miles, and that from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway is 3,078 miles. The expected saving in both distance and gradients by the proposed road over existing routes from Manitoba to the Canadian seaports on the St. Lawrence is so great that the promoters have already undertaken to carry wheat from all points on its line in the Province of Manitoba to the ocean steamer at Chicoutimi, Montreal, or Quebec at rates which will save the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest about seven cents per bushel on present cost of transportation to the seaboard. It is claimed that this saving alone will much more than pay the total interest upon the cost of the road's construction.

OCEAN PORTS.

It is admitted on every hand that the terminal seaports of the Trans-Canada leave nothing to be desired. The harbor of Port Simpson is

said to be the finest on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. It has the additional advantage of being much nearer to Yokohama than either Vancouver or San Francisco. Nottaway, on James Bay, which is to be reached by a branch of the main line, is the only deep-water harbor on the bay, and with some dredging might be used by vessels drawing thirty feet of water. The coast line of James and Hudson bays, tributary to this railway, will be about four thousand miles. Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay, can be reached by vessels of any draught, and Quebec has magnificent docks, which have cost the government millions of dollars, with deep-water berth and elevator facilities for steamers of any draught. The new bridge now building over the St. Lawrence at Quebec will enable the Trans-Canada road to make use of St. John and Halifax for winter ports if ever those of Quebec and Chicoutimi should be blocked by ice.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

From both Quebec and Chicoutimi to Roberval, on the western shore of Lake St. John, the railway is already built. For sixty miles northwest of Roberval, the line has been laid out, and construction was commenced before the fall of the present winter's snow. For this first section of sixty miles from Roberval, the government of the Dominion submitted to Parliament a subsidy bill, which was duly ratified, granting a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, to be increased to \$6,400 per mile should the cost be in excess of \$15,000 per mile. The same grant is expected from the Canadian government for the whole length of the line, besides generous land grants from the governments of the different provinces through which the railway is to pass. Both the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been asked to give a grant of 20,000 acres of land per mile for those portions of the Trans-Canada Railway which are to run through their territory.

Many of the far-northern lands through which it is proposed to construct the new railway, and which are capable of great development, are almost valueless at the present time for want of the means of communication. In illustration of this, it may be mentioned that an American syndicate has already offered to the prime minister of Quebec the sum of \$37,500,000, or \$1.50 per acre, for 25,000,000 acres of forest and mineral lands in the far north of that province which are to be traversed by the railway. This offer was promptly declined by the premier, though it would have furnished him with more than enough ready cash to pay off the entire public debt of the province; and in acquainting the legislature with the fact, Mr. Parent declared

that he considered these particular lands to be worth from five to ten dollars per acre when opened up by railway communication. The incident shows, however, how well the federal and provincial governments of Canada can afford to lend their assistance to the construction of such roads as the Trans-Canada.

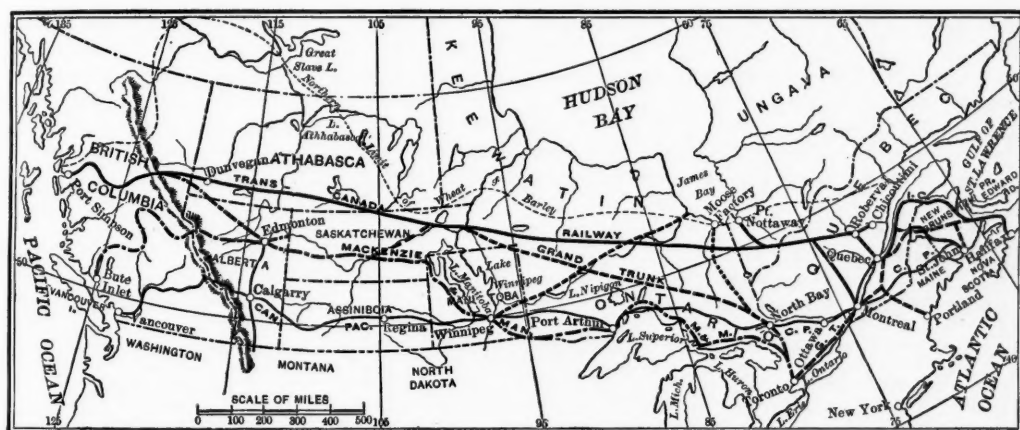
AS A MILITARY LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

The importance attaching to the project from the British imperial standpoint arises from its far-northern route as well as from its directness. Colonel Kitson, one of the foremost military authorities of the day, who was some years ago a professor at the Royal Military College of Kingston, Ontario, told the people of England, the other day, at a banquet, that though trouble between

pool to Yokohama *via* the Trans-Canada is only 9,830 miles, against 12,089 miles *via* New York and San Francisco.

CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS.

It is difficult, at first sight, to understand what local traffic can be expected from a road located so far north as the projected line of the Trans-Canada. To arrive at a proper appreciation of the facts of the case, it is necessary to take into consideration the peculiar course and direction of the isothermal lines of northern Canada. It will surprise many people to learn that excellent grain and vegetables are raised at Moose Factory, on James Bay, where the mean summer temperature is almost as favorable as that of Montreal. Still more remarkable does it, at first



MAP OF THE PROPOSED TRANS-CANADA RAILWAY.

Britain and the United States never seemed further off than now, yet if it should come, the American regular army, stationed on the frontier, would raid the Canadian lines of communication, which are all quite close to the boundary line, and render Canada helpless. The Trans-Canada, on the other hand, would be comparatively safe from molestation, being, along all its course from Chicoutimi, between three hundred and six hundred miles from the American boundary line. This feature of the route of the Trans-Canada has been enlarged upon by writers in several of the English papers, and it is also pointed out that the eastern termini of the road at Chicoutimi and Quebec, its western at Port Simpson, and the point at which it touches James Bay, could easily be defended against all comers by British fleets; while in view of the possibility of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is interesting to note that the distance from Liver-

sight, appear that where the projected railway is to traverse the Peace River valley, more than five hundred miles north of the international dividing line, it will still be but half-way from the boundary to the northern limit of wheat. In other words, the wheat belt of northwest Canada extends as far north from the international boundary as the distance from Quebec to Chicago. This is the country into which the great trek of American farmers is now taking place. The warm winds known as the Chinooks come across the mountains from the Japan current and alter the climate of this great area north to the Arctic, so that the climate of western Canada does not correspond with the latitude; the isotherms, or lines of equal mean temperature for any period of the year, instead of running east and west, as they were formerly supposed to do, have a tendency to run northwest and southeast, and the spring in the Peace River

country opens up as early, or earlier, than it does in Winnipeg, thirteen hundred miles to the southeast.

Perhaps the strongest claim which the promoters of the Trans-Canada are urging upon the government of Canada is that their line is des-

igned to serve Canadian ports exclusively, at all seasons of the year, whereas the rival projects which are also asking government recognition and aid are using Portland, Boston, New York, and other American ports for their winter termini.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S LAND-GRANT RAILWAY.

BY THE HON. J. H. GORDON, K.C., M.L.C.

(Attorney-General of South Australia.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S scheme for the construction of a railway across Australia is one of the biggest ventures ever undertaken by any state, and is certainly one of the most important ever offered to private enterprise in any part of the world. Put shortly, the offer is, "Build within our territory a thousand and sixty-three miles of railway, which shall remain your own property, and we will give you, as a bonus, a grant in fee simple of seventy-nine million seven hundred and twenty-five acres of land!"

Whoever earns this bonus will be the greatest private landowner of whom history has any record. He will possess in fee simple a territory larger than the whole of the United Kingdom.

WHY SOUTH AUSTRALIA MAKES THE OFFER.

Thirty years ago, South Australia earned the praise and gratitude of the world by building the transcontinental telegraph line, and not many years afterward, she began to bridge the continent with a railway also. Toward this great work, railways were built, running north from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, 688 miles, and south from Port Darwin to Pine Creek, 146 miles. Between these there remains a gap of 1,063 miles. It is this gap which it is proposed to fill with a railway built on the land-grant system.

Though circumstances have caused delay, the project of establishing railway communication between Adelaide and Port Darwin has never been abandoned by South Australia. If we cannot get the railway built upon the terms now offered, we shall, I am convinced, do the work ourselves. Possibly, in the long run, South Australia would gain by making it a state undertaking pure and simple. But the "long run" is too distant an outlook.

While we are waiting until we have money enough to build the railway ourselves, some other state will certainly "jump our claim." The route from Port Darwin to the southern coast

of Australia through our territory is much the best; but it is not the only route possible. Our rich sister states of New South Wales and Queensland have rival schemes, and they are not by any means blind to the immense advantage of having such a line within their borders. The necessities of Australia call for the railway. South Australia has upon all grounds the best right to supply the want, and she does not intend to sleep upon that right.

WHAT THE RAILWAY WILL DO.

It will be of immense advantage to the Australian Commonwealth from a military point of view. Port Darwin, as Major-General Jervois said many years ago, is the key to the East. A railway connecting a point of such strategical importance with the southern part of Australia will be invaluable for purposes of defense; indeed, it cannot be said that we are sufficiently protected against our powerful Eastern neighbors without it.

It will be of even greater commercial advantage. It is said that when the Russian Siberian Railway reaches Port Arthur, mails and passengers can be landed at Port Darwin in fourteen days from London. Given our proposed railway, they should reach Adelaide from Port Darwin (about nineteen hundred miles) in three days. Result: Seventeen days from London to Adelaide. Time is money. The railway means money to all Australia.

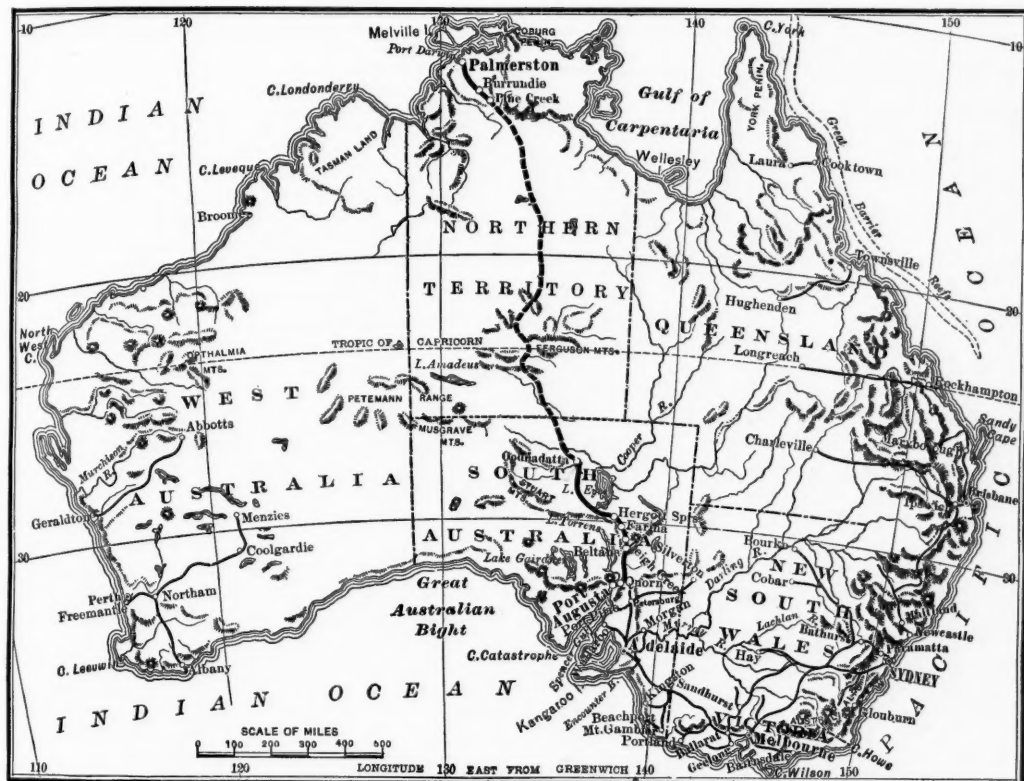
For a time, the trade of the East must be gripped by the paw of the Great Bear. But some day, perhaps in our time—who knows?—Singapore will be the terminus of a line running from Europe through India and Burma. Singapore is three days nearer Port Darwin than Port Arthur. When this is accomplished,—again, of course, given our railway,—we shall not only be within fourteen days of our imperial center, but we shall have ousted our Russian rival in favor

of a route which will run largely through British territory.

These are all advantages which every state in the Commonwealth will share. South Australia, with the gateway to a continent within her territory, as well as the only land approach thereto, will, of course, reap a special reward. In addition, South Australia will benefit by the opening up of an immense area of country much of which is eminently suited to carry a European

seventy-five thousand acres of land per mile of railway.

Bids must be sent in on or before May 2, 1904. The successful bidder must: 1. Construct the railway to the satisfaction of the engineer-in-chief, on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge; the rails to be of steel, and of not less weight than 60 pounds to the yard. 2. Complete the work in eight years, the minimum length of line to be constructed in any one year being one hundred



MAP OF THE PROPOSED SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND-GRANT RAILWAY.

population, but which is now idle for want of railway communication.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Boiled down, the main details of the scheme are as follow: Bidders must put up £10,000 as a guarantee that the contract will be signed if the bid is accepted; and they must state: 1. The quantity of land per mile of railway which is asked for the construction. 2. The time within which they will complete the work. No bid will be considered which asks for more than

miles. 3. Provide and always maintain a train service for goods and passengers once a week at least from each terminus, with a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour. 4. Deposit £50,000, which is to be absolutely forfeited if default is made in any of the conditions of the contract.*

The rates for carriage of goods and passengers are not to exceed those charged by the govern-

*These terms have been advertised in American newspapers.

ment on the line running from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta.

The successful bidder is given a right of purchase of the railway from Port Darwin to Pine Creek, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, and also running rights over all South Australian railways, on terms to be fixed by the railways commissioner.

As each forty miles of railway is completed, the contractor may select the land to which he is entitled, in blocks, which must be chosen alternately on either side of the railway, and abutting upon it. No two blocks may face each other, and each must be as nearly as possible in the shape of a parallelogram, running true east and west, having a width of twenty miles. The land will be granted with all gold, metals, and minerals thereon, and without any reservation except that public roads may be taken therefrom by the governor without compensation. The land is to be free from any land tax imposed by South Australia for ten years from the date of the grant. Gold fields actually proclaimed at the time of the passing of the act, and all lands in use for public purposes, are excluded from selection.

It is estimated that the railway, with equipment, will cost about five millions sterling (\$25,000,000). The government reserves the right to purchase the railway at any time, at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration in case of disagreement.

THE ROUTE AND THE COUNTRY.

The route presents no engineering difficulties. A nurse-maid could wheel a baby in a perambulator from end to end of it. Ballast can be obtained almost everywhere, and good water has been proved to exist all along the telegraph line. The climate is eminently suited for white labor. Malaria is unknown between Pine Creek and Oodnadatta. Mr. Simpson Newland, a most reliable authority, says that

The climate is more temperate than that of a large portion of inhabited Australia, as well as more fertile and better grassed. It is indeed excellent country, and exceedingly healthy; warm, with occasional excessively hot days, but cool nights. The climate of the MacDonnell Ranges in particular is reported by the residents of years as most enjoyable, as with such an elevation it must be. Prof. Baldwin Spencer writes: "There is no finer climate in the world than that of the MacDonnell Ranges; indeed, the winter in the interior was of a most perfect kind—bright, clear days and cool nights. Admirable conditions for a consumptive sanatorium."

The only dry stretch of country along the route is that between Oodnadatta and Charlotte Waters, one hundred and thirty miles. Over this, the average annual rainfall is about five

inches; but within this belt, low as the rainfall is, some of the finest cattle and horses in Australia are bred, and most of it is at present profitably occupied by stock-raisers. The country is also artesian, and good lucern [alfalfa] is grown at Oodnadatta when sufficient trouble has been taken to use the artesian supply.

Above Charlotte Waters, the rainfall increases until it reaches an almost tropical fall at Port Darwin, as the following table shows. The record is for twenty-eight years:

	Average Annual Rainfall.
Port Darwin	62.66
Southport	63.20
Yam Creek	47.79
Burrundie	46.01
Pine Creek	45.29
Katherine River	40.36
Daly Waters	27.59
Powell Creek	18.65
Tennant Creek	15.32
Barrow Creek	12.28
Alice Springs	10.73
Charlotte Waters	5.56
Oodnadatta	4.47

The products of the Northern Territory answer to the rainfall. In the north, all the useful tropical plants,—such as cotton, rice, and sugarcane,—flourish. From Powell Creek southward, the greater part of the country is admirably suited for the breeding of sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It would be unwise, perhaps, to speak too confidently of the mineral wealth of this vast stretch of country, throughout the whole of which gold, silver, copper, and other minerals have been found in varying quantities. The reports of our government geologist, Mr. Brown, F.G.S.; of the late Professor Tate, F.G.S., and of many other competent authorities, more than hint at immense possibilities of mineral wealth in the Northern Territory. It is well known that large and payable gold-bearing reefs exist in many places, only waiting the railway to make them available for working. Nearly every mail brings to Adelaide news of fresh mineral discoveries. The man who builds this railway will earn no barren estate.

WHAT SOUTH AUSTRALIA WILL GAIN.

Objections have mostly come from outside South Australia. South Australia itself is for the scheme almost to a man. Some people say that the bonus of 75,000 acres of land for each mile of railway is too great. It is certainly magnificent; but we have in the Northern Territory alone 523,000 square miles of land; that is, 335,116,800 acres. By far the greater part of this is not only idle, but an annual burden upon the state. After giving 79,000,000 acres for the railway, we shall have, in round figures,

256,000,000 acres left, and we shall have it occupied and a source of public revenue, instead of idle and a constant expense. We shall be very much in the position of a landowner who, having had more land than he had money to work, sold some of it to enable him to profitably use the rest. But the analogy is not quite true. We shall be in a better position. The landowner would cease to have any benefit from the land he had sold; not so with the state. The 79,000,000 acres of land will not only remain as a taxable asset, but it will become, like the government land adjoining, a source of indirect public revenue in many ways. The South Australian taxpayer is not a fool. He prefers to own 256,000,000 acres of land yielding him a revenue rather than 335,000,000 acres which costs him money out of pocket every year.

ARE LAND-GRANT RAILWAYS WICKED ?

There are many people, of course, who object to land-grant railways under all circumstances, and it must be admitted that there are cases in which such schemes have been disadvantageous to all concerned in them. On the other hand, some of these schemes have been of the greatest advantage to the country in which they were undertaken.

Personally, I think that every such scheme should be considered on its own merits. The question should be, "Is it good business?" From this point of view, South Australia is taking a sensible course in seeking to have the railway built in return for land, and I have advocated it from my first entry into politics. The bogey of "monopoly" has been raised to decry the scheme, but it is a misuse of terms to speak of the ownership of the land granted for the railway as a "monopoly" in the proper sense of that word. As I have already pointed out, the owner cannot occupy his land without contributing to the state revenue, and without adding to the value of the immensely greater area which remains the property of the crown. He cannot take his land away. It must remain forever a taxable public asset.

The *Sydney Bulletin*, in trying to defeat the scheme, has used this fact very unfairly. It has attempted to alarm possible bidders by hinting that the Commonwealth Parliament has power to impose a special "bursting-up" tax upon the land. But this is all nonsense; no tax can be imposed by the Commonwealth which is not equal upon land in every state. The constitution prevents discriminations; besides, as every one knows, a federal land tax is outside all reasonable probability.

IS SOUTH AUSTRALIA WITHIN ITS RIGHTS ?

The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* is the mouthpiece of those who say that the Commonwealth has the prior right to construct the railway, and who accuse South Australia of "seeking a state advantage at Commonwealth expense." Two reasons are given for this view. One is that the undertaking is too big for the state; and the other is that the state is precluded from undertaking it owing to negotiations which have passed between it and the federal government relating to the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth. The first point hardly merits reply. South Australia is able to manage her own affairs, and may be trusted not to embark upon any scheme which she has not fully considered, and which is not well within her right to initiate and her power to manage. As to the second point, what happened was that Sir Frederick Holder, when Premier of South Australia, in April, 1901, proposed to the federal government that the Commonwealth should take over the Northern Territory "on fair terms." Nothing followed this proposal. Sir Edmund Barton replied, merely saying that the matter would receive "attention from ministers;" and there was a desultory debate in the federal parliament upon the question, but no obligation of any kind was created on either side.

In the meantime, the aspect of things changed very much regarding both the estimation in which the federal parliament was held by the parliament and the people of the state, and also in the outlook of the Northern Territory itself. Rightly or wrongly, the doings of federal legislators did not encourage confidence, and general opinion grew to a disinclination to intrust the Commonwealth with further power. Then the territory itself began to force its value upon us, first as a cattle-raising country, and then as being richer in gold in the temperate zone than we had dreamed of. The rapid advance of the Siberian Railway to Port Arthur, making Port Darwin the key to oversea communication with Europe, assisted the conviction that it would be well to withdraw the proposals to transfer the Northern Territory until events more fully justified the wisdom of such a course. There was nothing either in law or honor to prevent this being done, and it has been accomplished by later correspondence between the federal and the state governments. I think it is unlikely that any further proposal for the transfer will be made by the state government. The accomplishment of this great project will be an event of world-wide interest, and I am proud that South Australia has had the courage to initiate it.

THE AWARD OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, PH.D

WITH the publication of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, on March 21, 1903, the great coal strike of 1902 comes to a close. It is ten months since the men quit work, the strike having lasted five months, and the deliberations of the commission an equal period. The award of the commission signalizes a complete victory for the miners. When the struggle began, in 1902, there were few who believed that the miners could escape a complete overthrow. At that time, the mine workers, rather than incur the fearful suffering of a strike, would have been willing to accept a small fraction of their original demands. Had the men in control of the coal companies understood the problems of labor as they understood those of finance, had they foreseen the results of the strike, they would by all means within their power have sought to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

The sequel has shown that the miners gained more by the strike of 1902 than they would have gained by the agreement which they fought for, and that they secured more from arbitration than they could have secured even from a successful strike. The appointment of the commission was in itself a victory for the workmen, and the award of the commission, despite certain inconsistencies and irrelevancies, constitutes a clear and definite support to the main contentions of the union.

PERSONNEL AND CONDUCT OF THE COMMISSION.

Whatever the award of the commission might have been, the members of that tribunal would have been deserving of the gratitude of the public for the thorough and conscientious manner in which they approached the problem. The task which was assigned them was one of exceeding difficulty. Operators and miners had reached a point of exasperation and irritation which rendered the attainment of a mutually satisfactory award extremely improbable. The *personnel* of the commission, however, was in itself a factor contributing largely to the solution of the difficulty. It was felt by both sides that each individual member of the commission was a man of honor and intelligence, and that it would almost have been safe, despite the natural animus and bias of individuals, to leave the

whole determination of the problem to any single member of the commission. From the beginning, the commission displayed creditable caution, and maintained throughout a dignified and judicial attitude. During the long months throughout which the hearings were prolonged, the commission did everything in its power to avoid friction and to promote an amicable understanding between operators and miners. From the beginning, the commission seemed always to bear in mind that whatever the award, the miners and operators would be obliged to live together in the future, and it was therefore felt that the award would be made less in conformity with an abstract principle than with the view of promoting a harmony of interest and the attainment of permanently friendly relations and mutually satisfactory conditions.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of the commission was an event unique in the industrial history of the country. The arbitration, while voluntary in appearance, was in actual fact compulsory. It is impossible not to believe that some form of pressure was exerted upon the operators during the ten days elapsing between their interview with the President, on October 3, and their "letter of submission," on October 13. What the form of this pressure was, and whether it was then present or prospective, is not of vital concern. The important fact remains that certain prominent men of extremely conservative views were obliged to submit to the decision of the people that there are clearly defined limits to the right of property and to the freedom of contract, and that in certain labor conflicts particularly affecting the public welfare the people may intervene and compel the contestants to compose their differences.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

The compulsory nature of the arbitration, and the suddenness with which peace gave way to war, will explain many of the difficulties of the situation at the time when the commission was appointed. To a large extent, it was incumbent upon this tribunal itself to limit the scope of its

inquiry, and to determine its method of procedure. It was for some time in doubt whether the commission was primarily one of arbitration or of mere investigation. In their letter of submission to the President, the operators avoided the use of the word arbitration, and the word is omitted from the title of the tribunal. From the first, however, both the miners and the public insisted that the tribunal was one of arbitration, and the procedure adopted and the limitation of the scope of the investigation by the commission itself justified this conclusion. The commission observed the usual rules of courts, while refraining from applying the more rigid rules of legal evidence. The formality of court procedure gradually lessened, however, and toward the close of the hearings every effort was made to arrive at the truth with the least possible amount of obstruction.

One of the most successful methods of obviating strife was the preparation of joint statistical reports by the representatives of the operators and of the miners. The accountants of the several companies presented their figures to the statistician and the accountant of the miners in advance of the actual trial, with the result that a joint report was presented and wearisome argument avoided. These conferences were carried on with great fairness on both sides, and in the case of the only two companies who refused to accept the joint award, or abide by it, the results were so disastrous that they vindicated the rule. In the case of one company so refusing, the cross-examination was particularly damaging, while the other company was obliged repeatedly to withdraw its figures upon the ground of admitted inaccuracy.

The procedure adopted by the commission was in many ways deserving of credit, and in view of the fact that there were no precedents to follow, its success was remarkable. It might have been better, however, had the legal aspect of the investigation been further minimized, and it would be better in most cases if the case of the companies and of the miners were presented by their usual representatives rather than by professional attorneys. The length of time given to each side for the presentation of its case and for the cross-examination of opposing witnesses should have been limited, and every formality should have been dispensed with wherever practicable. The most successful aspects of the actual method adopted were the joint reports upon statistical information, the avoidance of merely cumulative evidence, and the provision that the award should become effective from the beginning of the investigation.

The bulk of the testimony was enormous.

There was probably not less than ten thousand pages of typewritten testimony, presented by over five hundred witnesses. These witnesses represented all sorts and conditions of men, from all the various walks of life. The witness-stand was filled by a rapid succession of miners, miners' wives, breaker boys, engineers, firemen, pump men, day laborers, union officials, other labor leaders, mining experts, school superintendents, ministers, physicians, coal operators, superintendents, statisticians, militiamen, coal and iron police, factory girls, mine inspectors, factory inspectors, and other classes too numerous to mention. Witnesses were examined, cross-examined, re-examined, as in ordinary court procedure, but considerable latitude was allowed in these matters.

The monotony of the proceedings was relieved by a number of dramatic incidents. The testimony of Mr. Mitchell, under more than four days of rapid cross-examination, afforded an instance of poise, self-restraint, and mental alertness seldom witnessed in any court-room, and the arguments of Mr. Baer and Mr. Darrow were remarkable exhibitions of adroitness and eloquence. The testimony of Gallagher, of the little factory girls, of the Markle evicts, and of the Winston relatives was but part of a great mass of evidence of an intense human interest.

THE AWARD OF THE COMMISSION.

The present article will deal only with the award and principal recommendations of the commission and will not touch upon the argument. It was naturally not to be expected that any award made by the commission would be entirely acceptable to both sides, and there are many parts of the findings which will meet with opposition. On the whole, however, and viewed from a non-partisan standpoint, the award appears to be reasonably fair and equitable. There were four demands of the miners,—namely, for an increase of pay, a decrease in hours, the weighing of coal where practicable, and the recognition of the union. The first two demands of the miners have been compromised, the miners receiving over half of the increase demanded; the third demand was refused, but the conditions reformed; while for the fourth demand, the men secured practically what they desired, although formal recognition was denied them.

WAGES.

At the beginning of the hearings, the commission decided that any increase in the rate of pay, or any decrease in the hours, should be retroactive, and be effective from the first day of November. There would have been difficulty

in carrying out this plan, however, especially in the case of a reduction in hours, and in substitution therefor the commission provided for a 10 per cent. increase in all wages of all employees during the five months of investigation, from November 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903. This increase, which practically amounts to a bonus of half a month's salary, must be paid on or before the first day of June; and in the case of miners who have died in the interval, it will be paid to their heirs or assigns.

With regard to future wages and future hours of labor, the commission has adopted the plan of awarding increases for the various classes of employees and making this increased wage the minimum of a sliding scale. In other words, during the three years from April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1906, wages may not fall below the increased scale now awarded, no matter what the price of coal may be, but must rise above that rate in case the price of coal advances.

The contract miners asked for an increase of 20 per cent., and have received a minimum of 10 per cent. The engineers who are hoisting water, as well as the firemen, asked for a reduction in hours from twelve to eight, without any reduction in pay; or, in other words, for an increased hourly rate of wages of 50 per cent., and this demand has been granted. The hoisting engineers and other engineers, as well as the pump men, asked for a reduction in the hours of labor from twelve to eight, without any reduction in pay, and have received a 5 per cent. increase in wages and a reduction in the number of days worked per week from seven to six, these two changes effecting an increase of 22.5 per cent. per hour of work. The company men, or men paid by the day, asked for a reduction in the work-day from ten to eight hours, and have received a reduction from ten to nine, thus obtaining a minimum increase of 11.1 per cent., instead of an increase of 25 per cent.

THE SLIDING SCALE.

These wages, however, are not necessarily the wages which will prevail, but merely the irreducible minimum of wages during the next three years. It was suggested by Mr. Baer that a sliding scale should be adopted, and that the wages of all mine workers should not fall below what they were in April, 1902, but should be increased 1 per cent. for every five cents increase in the price of the large sizes of coal in New York City. There was much opposition to the sliding scale as it was practised by the Reading Coal and Iron Company during the twenty years preceding the strike of 1900. The men complained that they were not represented in the

determination of the true price of coal, and that the price was determined, not at tidewater, but at the interior shipping point, with the result that the basis of computation could always be reduced by increasing the freight rates to tidewater. They also claimed that there was no effective minimum, and that this sliding scale always slid down.

In the resurrection of the sliding scale before the commission, Mr. Baer placed it in such a form that the main disadvantages of the system would be obviated; but the objection was made that he placed the minimum at the present rate of wages, which the mine workers had claimed was unjustly low. While there has always been great opposition to the scale among the miners, it will be recognized in the present instance that it works merely as a bonus, since the prices cannot fall below the increased wages awarded by the commission, and may rise above it. The price fixed as the basis is \$4.50 for white ash coal in the harbor of New York, which in the light of past history is a high price; but it would appear on a rough calculation that probably over two-fifths of the advantage of any future increase in the price of coal will accrue to the mine employees. The sliding scale should work to the advantage of both public and miners by lessening the temptation to increase prices and decrease output.

With regard to the second demand of the mine workers for a decrease in the hours from ten to eight, the commission decided upon a compromise of nine hours. It thus raised the wages of the men a minimum of 11.1 per cent. The company or day men have never been paid per actual solar day, but by a group of ten hours, in whatever way distributed; and in the future they will be paid a day's wage, not for a group of ten but for one of nine hours. Thus, ninety hours of work will in the future be counted as ten days, instead of as nine days, as in the past. It is not clear whether the commission contemplates the restriction of the actual working day to nine hours per solar day, since, according to the award, any excess of work over nine hours is to be paid at a proportional rate. It is, therefore, not clear whether such excess of work is to be tolerated as a general practice. With the exception of the Reading company, however, most of the companies rarely employ their men for more than nine hours per solar day, and it is therefore hardly probable that much friction will result from the execution of this section of the award.

WEIGHING OF THE COAL.

The third demand of the miners, that in cases where payment is now made by the car it shall

in the future be made by weight, is refused by the commission. The award removes some of the objectionable features of the present system by compelling the operators to provide check weighmen and check docking bosses wherever and whenever the men demand them, and by prohibiting an increase in the size of the car or in the topping without a corresponding increase in the rate of remuneration; but the present system of payment is retained except where changed by mutual agreement. The commission did attempt to fix upon some method of weighing coal in the railroad cars, but the process, while equitable and just, was held by the operators and many of the miners to be too complicated, and as a consequence, impracticable.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

The award of the commission recognizes the union in an emphatic and effective manner. This recognition is not formal, open, or official, but is none the less real. What the commission has said, and, above all, what it has not said, upon this point is one thing; what it has done is another and a different and a better thing. The commission says that it does not consider the question of recognition within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred upon it, although it states that "the suggestion of a working agreement between employees and employers embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining is one which the commission believes contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining region." This concession, however, is qualified by the statement that "the present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

Notwithstanding its disclaimer of jurisdiction, however, the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission has in practical effect compelled the operators to grant to the union full, plenary, and distinct recognition. There are two ways of changing conditions,—by the passing of new laws or by the amendment or amended interpretation of old ones. Barring the improbable event of either side refusing to abide by the award, there will be no possibility of a trade agreement before April, 1906, and the commission was discreet, if not valorous, in refusing to cross this bridge before it was reached. The interpretation or amendment of the award, however, will give rise to a multitude of problems during the three years' life of the agreement, and in the machinery provided for this interpretation or amendment the union is clearly and unmistakably recognized.

This ultimate recognition of the union will not come as a surprise to the mine workers, since they realized from the very inception of arbitration that the real recognition of the union was logically inevitable. There could be no award of a commission without machinery for its enforcement, and there could be no machinery for enforcement and no guarantor of enforcement other than an organization among the men.

The recognition of the United Mine Workers is clearly indicated by the language of the award. Section 4 provides that "Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employees and employers, which cannot be settled or adjusted by conciliation between the superintendents or managers of the mine or mines and the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one member of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators of said district appointing one person." The award of this board of conciliation shall be final, and in case of dispute the matter shall be referred to an umpire appointed by one of the Circuit judges of the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States.

There could be no clearer, no more definite, recognition of the union than is herein provided. The anthracite regions are divided by the State Bureau of Mines into eight districts, and by the United Mine Workers into three districts. The present districts of the United Mine Workers are apparently accepted by the commission as the basis of representation in this board of conciliation, and the geographical basis of representation among the operators follows the basis adopted by the miners. Had there been created as many districts as there are large coal companies, each company being assigned one district, and each company electing one delegate to the Board of Conciliation, there might still have been left some vestige of the figment that the companies were dealing with their own employees, and the recognition of the union might have been somewhat less signal.

Each of the district organizations, 1, 7, and 9, of the United Mine Workers of America corresponds exactly to "an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such

district." Moreover, it is provided that the parties to the contest "may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select," which permits any aggrieved mine worker to have his case presented by the local union, by the district union, or by the national organization, if he or they so desire. The award even goes to the extent of preserving the identity of the anthracite branch of the United Mine Workers, while merging all the operators. In any contest between a mine worker, whether he be a union or a non-union man, and any one of the companies,—as, for instance, the Delaware & Hudson Company,—the matter in dispute must be ultimately referred, not to a joint committee of the union and the Delaware & Hudson Company, but to the Board of Conciliation, to which the union appoints three members, and all the companies combined appoint three. The manifest effect of this plan will be an increased attractiveness of the union to both union and non-union men, while the removal of disputes from the excited arena of the immediate contestants to the broader field of the joint board of high union officials and allied coal operators will result in obviating much friction and in securing better and fairer awards.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The commission, in its award and in its recommendations, has suggested a number of improvements in the methods of conducting business. As was before stated, the appointment of check weighmen and of check docking bosses is made compulsory upon the companies upon request of the men. It is provided that no increase shall be made in the size of the cars, or in the amount of the topping, without a proportional increase in the rate of remuneration. It is further provided that the companies shall "file at once with the United States Commissioner of Labor certified statements of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation as they existed April 1, 1902," the purpose of which appears to be to put a price upon the job rather than upon the man, and to prevent the evasion of the award through the expedient of discharging employees and reëngaging them at lower wages. Another reform made in the award of the commission provides for the payment of the miner's laborer directly by the company, instead of by the miner. The latter system had been adopted by the companies to save clerical expense, and to make it appear that the miner, and not the company, was the legally responsible employer of the laborer.

This is a small but a not unimportant reform. It will increase confidence and prevent occasional extortion by the miner, if the rate of division between him and his laborer is a matter of record. Its adoption will also prevent much drunkenness, as the division of wages is now made in the saloons, the publican being also the money-changer. The commission further decided against all discrimination against either union or non-union men, while it recommended the discontinuance of the system of employing coal and iron police, a stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to child labor, and the creation by the State and federal governments of commissions for the compulsory investigation of similar difficulties.

THE AWARD, AND AFTER.

It is not to be doubted that the award will be lived up to fairly and honestly by both sides. The cost of the great struggle which preceded the arbitration, and which, according to the estimate of the commission, cost the operators and miners the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, will give a sanction to the unanimous award of a commission whose findings had been agreed to in advance. The advances awarded to the miners will cost the operators roughly from eight to ten millions of dollars a year, and will represent an increased cost of about 15 cents per ton of coal, or about 25 cents per ton of prepared sizes. As the price of coal has been advanced, however, and as the prospects for the next three years are excellent, there will be little reason for the operators to complain of the effect of the award.

The great benefit that will arise from the sessions of this commission, however, will be the increased respect which the operators and miners will entertain for one another. The union will grow very much stronger, as the result of its recognition, and with increasing strength will come greater restraint and conservatism. The representatives of the operators and miners will daily meet each other in the Board of Conciliation, and it does not require a sanguine temperament to predict that before the lapse of three years the operators will be not only willing, but anxious, to meet the miners in a permanent trade agreement. If this result be attained, and if, as Mr. Mitchell believes, there will come from this arbitration "a permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemorial," the work of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission will not have been in vain.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

LEO XIII. AND AFTER.

A VIVID picture of Pope Leo XIII. and his daily life is given in an article in the April *Frank Leslie's* by Federico Paronelli, who also discusses the cardinals who are looked on as the chief candidates for the pontificate when the aged Leo is gone.

A RAPID RISE TO POWER.

Pope Leo's father was, strangely enough, a colonel in the army of Napoleon I. The Pope was born on March 28, 1813. He exhibited marked talent even as a boy, and in 1841, only four years after he had been made a priest, he was sent to Brussels as Papal Nuncio, a position of the greatest importance. He was elected the successor of Pius IX. in 1878. Among many interesting things that this writer tells us about the Pope, is the fact that he is a poet and man of letters. The encyclical letters are true works of Latin literature, and his discourses on the occasion of receptions and pilgrimages are excellent in literary workmanship.

THE POPE'S SIMPLE LIFE.

The Pope rises at or before 6 o'clock, and after mass, he reads during the first meal the newspapers of all sorts. These have been previously marked and red-penciled by four clerks, who designate any articles referring to the Vatican or to social questions. From 9 to 10 in the morning, the Pope receives his state secretary, Cardinal Rampolla, and takes his second breakfast, while another secretary reads his correspondence to him and takes notes on it which the Pope dictates without interrupting his meal. Between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., when there is neither reception nor special conference, the Pope retires into his bedroom or library. At 2 o'clock, he takes his drive in the Vatican garden. His coachman, a fat, majestic, and venerable automaton, has seen more than a generation of Papal history.

THE DAILY WALK IN THE VATICAN GARDEN.

"As soon as he reaches the garden, the Pope gets down from his carriage, without leaning on the stick which he always carries without using, and he takes a fairly long walk, holding his hand behind his back, like Napoleon I. When he reaches the Torrione, he dismisses his court, leaves his valets in the rooms below, and mounts alone to the first landing to rest himself. In the evening, accompanied by his attendants, he retires to the private chapel, and with them answers

the Rosario, said by Monsignor de Angeli. Afterward, he reads and writes, usually until 10 P.M., in the green salon, and then withdraws to his bedroom; but he is rarely in bed before midnight.

"In summer, and often in winter, it is his habit to take a bath, thus driving his faithful Centra to despair, since the Pope forbids him to be in the room, in spite of the warnings of Dr. Gapponi that he should pay special attention to his master at these times, on account of his great age. 'It is useless,' said poor Centra; 'the Holy Father will not listen to reason; but, however, if not with my eyes, I can still be near him with my ears.'

A SUFFERER FROM NEURALGIA.

"The Pope's fasting is phenomenal. He suffers a great deal from neuralgia, and at such times speaks to no one, though when in good humor he enjoys talking with his entourage.

"His memory is extraordinary. He remembers the smallest and most insignificant particulars of past occurrences. When he speaks of his birthplace, it is as if he quitted it the day before. He is kind, indulgent, and willing to pardon, but he hates those who hide the truth from him, and when he is suspicious of being deceived, grows sad and very severe."

THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS OF LEO XIII.

The most probable candidates to the Papal succession are Cardinals Rampolla, Svampa, and Vanutelli. All are Italians, and a foreigner would scarcely be elected, as forty of the seventy-two cardinals are Italians, and their votes, as well as those of Austria and Germany, would certainly be given to an Italian.

This writer seems to think Cardinal Rampolla the most probable successor. He has been in many ways the true head of the Church during the last year, on account of the great age of the Pope. He is described in this article as tall, imposing, and majestic, with a hard expression; his appearance is haughty, and he looks those with whom he speaks straight in the face, with eyes that seem to hypnotize. "Rampolla is descended from a noble family, but while still very young he left Sicily to study in Rome at the Vatican seminary, afterward at the Capranica College, and finally at the Academy of Nobles, where he stayed until 1875. After having been a counselor of the Nunziatura in Spain, with Cardinal Simeone, he was appointed Secretary of Propaganda Fide, in 1867, when he was only

thirty-four, a position which is usually the first step toward becoming a cardinal. But before attaining that dignity, Rampolla was sent, in 1882, as Nunzio to the Court of Madrid, and there he worked hard for the settlement of the conflict which threatened to arise between Spain and Germany for the possession of the Caroline Islands.

"VIRTUAL RULER OF THE VATICAN."

"Rampolla was finally appointed a cardinal on the death of Cardinal Jacobini, and he also succeeded him as secretary of state, and since that day he has been virtual ruler of the Vatican. He rapidly conquered the heart of the aged Pontiff, and became in turn his inspirer, confidant, and finally his despotic ruler. This statement may not be considered very respectful, but it is nevertheless the truth—a truth recognized by all who have frequented the Vatican during this later time."

Cardinal Parocchi, perhaps the most important rival of Rampolla, recently died in Rome. Cardinal Rampolla is tall, imposing and majestic, and is very plain-spoken.

CARDINALS SVAMPA AND VANUTELLI.

Signor Paronelli says that Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, would be better welcomed by the Italian Government as Leo's successor. Svampa was born in 1851, and is one of the youngest members of the Sacred College. "Svampa has a fairly strong following, but it is composed of persons of not sufficient importance to serve him. What has just been said of him can also be applied to Cardinal Vanutelli, who has the support of the old Catholic unyielding Roman nobility; but seeing that the partisans of both would impose conditions in exchange for their votes, a weakness is produced which will be enough to prevent these two cardinals from becoming Pope."

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

ALONE among the twenty cardinals who habitually live in Rome, Prince Rampolla is a living force in the government of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is openly called by his enemies, as well as by his friends, "The Vice-Pope." Further, and this is perhaps more significant, among the Roman populace he is simply known as "The Cardinal." In the *Nouvelle Revue* is a striking article on this eminent prelate, whom many thoughtful observers of Papal politics regard as the next Pope.

A YOUNG CARDINAL.

Cardinal Rampolla is, from the ecclesiastical point of view, still young; that is to say, he is

on the right side of sixty, for he was born on August 27, 1843. He belongs to one of the oldest of Italian patrician families, and seems to have made up his mind to become a priest when still quite a child. A mere accident occasioned his entrance at the Vatican Seminary, where



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

his remarkable intelligence caused him to be early noted as one destined for preferment; he took orders at twenty-three, and shortly after, Pius IX. made him a Canon of St. Peter's. By the time Rampolla was thirty, he had entered diplomacy, and was attached to the Spanish nunciature. The Spanish Papal Nuncio was Simonei, and a short absence made by him gave Rampolla his chance, for just then Spain was being torn in two by the Carlist War, and the young Italian priest played his difficult part between the two parties with extraordinary intelligence and astuteness. This brought him to the notice of another great Papal diplomat, the present Pope, and it was through his efforts that Rampolla was made Papal Nuncio at Madrid, and together the then new Pope and Rampolla managed the difficult arbitration case concerning the Caroline Islands. Shortly after this episode, Leo XIII. sent for his young coadjutor, and he has now been the Papal Secretary of State for fifteen years.

The fact that Cardinal Rampolla has kept his great position so long is perhaps the most remarkable proof of his marvelous ability; the more so that the aged Pope,—now ninety-three years of age,—is, of course, surrounded by many

who would ardently desire to wield the immense power which has necessarily fallen into the hands of the "Vice-Pope."

RAMPOLLA'S LIFE.

Cardinal Rampolla is tall, slight, and dark, full of energy, and blessed with the charming manners and high-bred courtesy which seem to be the birthright of great Italian patricians. His suite of apartments is situated on the third floor of the Vatican, above those of the venerable Leo XIII., and both suites command a marvelous view over the Eternal City. The cardinal rises at daybreak, and after having said mass in his private chapel, he reads over his private letters, and then sends for his secretary, who submits to him the innumerable dispatches and documents which have to be shown to the Pope. Then comes breakfast, after which the cardinal takes a brief rest, followed by his daily audience with the Pope. Then follows perhaps the most fatiguing duty of the day,—that of the reception of visitors, who belong to all classes and to all countries, and who are generally received by his eminence in his study. Like an American editor, Cardinal Rampolla is the servant of all men; it is not necessary to make an appointment in order to see him, but twice a week, on Tuesdays and on Fridays, his doors are opened only to the diplomatic corps. At 1 o'clock he has his lunch.

HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

As to the cardinal's political views, they are known to be, at any rate outwardly, of the most anti-Quirinal order. In this he is quite unlike the late Cardinal Parocchi, who was most desirous of seeing a reconciliation effected between the Vatican and the reigning house of Savoy. Cardinal Rampolla is believed to be the determined enemy of the Triple Alliance, because the latter guarantees the possession of Rome to the King of Italy. As regards social questions, the cardinal is said to be an opportunist, but on the whole he has shown himself the champion of Christian democracy.

At the present moment, his eminence is giving a great deal of thought to the higher biblical criticism, and it is by his advice that the Pope lately named a commission whose difficult duty it is to go into the whole question.

At the end of his most remarkable article, M. Raqueni gives a hint of what will probably come to pass,—namely, that Cardinal Rampolla will not be the next Pope, but the Pope after next; indeed, it is probable that Leo XIII.'s actual successor will be the humble and godly Cardinal Gotti, an aged churchman who has been a student rather than a diplomat.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE publication of "Babel and Bible" by Professor Delitzsch, the leader among German Assyriologists, has occasioned an amount of comment in Germany out of all proportion to the importance of the work, which is merely a concise, popular statement of the results of recent discoveries in the ruins of Babylon. The book might have attracted little notice but for the unusual interest in the subject displayed by Emperor William, who invited Dr. Delitzsch to lecture before him and subscribed to funds raised for the further prosecution of his researches.



PROFESSOR DELITZSCH.

In his last lecture before the Emperor, Dr. Delitzsch took occasion to express his own views as to the effect of the Babylonian discoveries upon the authority of the Bible narrative. Professor Delitzsch merely stated the conclusions which many scholars have arrived at as to the Babylonian origin of what is popularly called the Mosaic cosmogony of the laws of the Jews. According to the literal interpretation in the Pentateuch, these laws were directly delivered to the Jews on Mount Sinai. The discovery of ancient libraries in the ruins of Babylon brought to light the fact that hundreds of years before the law was delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, similar laws had been reduced to writing on the tablets which are now being unearthed from the buried libraries of Babylon. (A translation of the lecture appeared in the *New York Sun* of

March 8.) The fact that the Emperor listened to such a statement of the relation between Babylon and the Bible created considerable ferment among the orthodox in Germany. To allay this excitement, and to guide his people in the paths of truth, the Emperor wrote and caused to be published the following remarkable manifesto, in which he solemnly reproves Professor Delitzsch and lays down his own loyal and imperial theory of the manner of divine revelation.

The form of the Emperor's manifesto was a letter addressed to Admiral Hollmann on February 15. It appeared in the *Greuzboten*.

We omit the opening passages, in which the Emperor explains how he came to listen to Delitzsch's discourse, how he regretted that Delitzsch, abandoning the note of mere historian and Assyriologist, had indulged in hypotheses very nebulous or daring. The theologian Delitzsch, he says, ran away with the historian, and led him, among other things, to deny the divinity of Christ, a matter in which his standpoint is diametrically opposed to that of the Kaiser, who thinks it a grave mistake to trace revelation to purely human elements. The Emperor then sums up his view of the higher criticism, whose conclusions he evidently thinks should be kept from the common people.

SPARE THE PAGODAS OF TERMINOLOGY.

"What Dr. Delitzsch did was to upset many a cherished conception, or even mental picture (*Gebilde*), with which these people link ideas that are sacred and dear to them; he indubitably shook, if he did not remove, the foundations of their belief. That is an achievement which only a mighty genius should venture to attempt, but for which the mere study of Assyriology is not enough to qualify any one. Goethe has dealt with this subject in a passage where he expressly points out that people when they are dealing with a large and general public ought to be careful not to demolish even 'pagodas of terminology.' The excellent professor, in his zeal, rather forgot the principle that it is really very important to make a careful distinction between what is appropriate to the place, the public, etc., and what is not. As a theologian by profession, he can state, in the form of theological treatises, theses, hypotheses, and theories, as well as convictions, which it would not be proper to advance in a popular lecture or book."

REVELATION OF TWO KINDS.—NO. 1, SECULAR.

Proceeding to discuss the doctrine of the revelation of Gooldman, the Kaiser says:

"I distinguish between two different kinds of revelation,—one continuous and to some extent

historical, and one purely religious, a preparation for the later appearance of the Messiah.

"With regard to the first kind of revelation, I have to say that there is to my mind not the slightest doubt that God constantly and continually reveals himself in the human race, which is his own, and which he has created. He has 'breathed his breath' into man; that is to say, he has given man a part of himself—a soul. He follows with fatherly love and interest the development of the human race; in order to lead it and to advance it further, he 'reveals' himself, now in this, now in that, great sage, whether it be priest or king, whether it be among heathens, Jews, or Christians. Hammurabi was one of these, and so were Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, the Emperor William the Great. These he has sought out, and of his grace judged them worthy to perform in accordance with his will glorious and imperishable achievements for their peoples, both in the spiritual and in the physical sphere. How many a time did my grandfather expressly and emphatically maintain that he was only an instrument in the hand of the Lord! The works of great spirits have been bestowed by God upon the peoples in order that they may model their development upon them and may continue to feel their way through the confused labyrinth and the unexplored pathways of their earthly lot. God has certainly 'revealed' himself to divers persons in divers ways corresponding to the position of a nation and the standard of civilization it has attained, and he still does so in our day. For just as we are most overwhelmed by the grandeur and might of the glorious character of the creation when we contemplate it, and, as we contemplate, marvel at the greatness of God which it reveals, as surely may we recognize with gratitude and admiration, in everything really great and glorious which an individual or a nation does, the glory of the revelation of God. He thus acts directly upon us and among us.

NO. 2.—RELIGIONS, CULMINATING IN CHRIST.

"The second kind of revelation, the more strictly religious, is that which leads up to the appearance of our Lord. From Abraham onward, it is introduced slowly, but with prescient vision, infinite wisdom, and infinite knowledge, or else mankind would have been lost. And now begins that most marvelous operation, the revelation of God. The seed of Abraham and the nation developed therefrom regarded with iron consistency the belief in one God as their holiest possession. They were obliged to cherish and foster it. They were disintegrated dur-

ing the captivity in Egypt, Moses welded together the separate fragments for the second time, and they always persisted in their endeavor to preserve their 'monotheism.' It is the direct intervention of God which makes it possible for this people to emerge once more. And so the process continues through the centuries until the Messiah, foretold and announced by prophets and psalmists, at last appears. This was the greatest revelation of God in the world. For he appeared in the Son himself; Christ is God; God in human form. He delivered us; he inspires us; he attracts us to follow him; we feel his fire burn in us, his compassion strengthen us, his displeasure destroy us; though, at the same time, we feel that his intercession rescues us. Assured of victory, relying on his word alone, we endure labor, scorn, wretchedness, distress, and death; for we have in him the revealed word of God, and God never lies.

THE OLD TESTAMENT AND ITS DEFECTS.

"That is my view upon this question. For us Evangelicals in particular, the word has through Luther become our all, and as a good theologian Delitzsch ought not to forget that our great Luther has taught us to sing and to believe, 'the word they must allow to stand!' It is to me self-evident that the Old Testament contains a number of passages which are of the nature of purely human history and are not 'God's revealed word.' There are purely historical descriptions of events of every kind which are accomplished in the political, religious, moral, and spiritual life of the people of Israel. For example, the act of the giving of the law on Mount Sinai can only symbolically be regarded as inspired by God, inasmuch as Moses was obliged to resort to the revival of laws which perhaps had long been known (possibly they originated in the codex of Hammurabi) in order to draw and bind together the structure of his people, which in its composition was loose and hardly capable of offering any resistance to outside pressure. The historian may be able, by aid of the sense or the words of the text, to establish at this point a connection with the laws of Hammurabi, the friend of Abraham, and the link would perhaps be logically correct; but this would never invalidate the fact that God prompted Moses and to this extent revealed himself to the people of Israel.

THE KAISER'S CREDO.

"The conclusion which I draw from the whole matter is as follows:

"(a) I believe in one God, who is one in substance. (*Ich glaube an einen, einigen Gott.*)

"(b) In order to set God forth, we men require a form, especially for our children.

"(c) This form has hitherto been the Old Testament as at present handed down to us. This form will certainly undergo considerable alterations under the influence of research and of inscriptions. That does not matter, and another thing which does not matter is that much of the nimbus of the chosen people will disappear. The kernel and the contents will always remain the same,—God and his dealings.

"Religion was never a product of science; it is an effluence of the heart and being of man arising from his relations with God.

"With cordial thanks and kindest regards, always your faithful friend, WILLIAM I. R."

Professor Harnack's Criticism.

As might have been expected, this remarkable declaration of faith met with considerable criticism in Germany, and Dr. Harnack felt called upon to deliver himself of an article in the March number of the *Preussischer Jahrbücher*, from which the following are the salient passages:

Dr. Harnack remarks that "the Babylonian origin of many of the 'myths and legends of the Old Testament' has long been recognized, and that in the general opinion of scholars 'this fact has been recognized as fatal to the popular conception of the inspiration of the Old Testament.'"

It is, however, going much too far to say that on this account the Old Testament has now become worthless. The traditional forms in which the Old Testament has been authoritatively handed down to us are urgently in need of alteration.

THE UNITY OF REVELATION.

Professor Harnack expresses his agreement with the Emperor when he asserts that the revelations of God to mankind are persons, and, above all, great men, whose individuality and power constitute their secret, but he cumbers his theory of the revelations. He says:

"There can be no question of two (separate) revelations, for surely religion, moral power, and intellectual knowledge are most closely connected. There is, on the contrary, only one revelation, the instruments of which doubtless differed from each other and continue to differ altogether in respect of their character and their greatness, their calling and their mission. If Jesus Christ loses nothing of his peculiar character and his unique position when he is placed in the line of Moses, Isaiah, and the Psalmists, he likewise suffers no loss when we regard him in the line of Socrates, of Plato, and of those

others who are mentioned in the Emperor's letter. The religious contemplation of history can only, in fine, attain unity when it delivers and raises to the position of children of God mankind, whom God leads forth out of the state of nature and emancipates from error and from sin. This is without prejudice to the view that the history of God in Israel represents the specific line in ancient times.

THE DISTINCTION OR THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST ?

"The Christian community must reject every estimate of Christ which obliterates the distinction between him and the other masters. He himself, his disciples, and the history of the world have spoken in such clear terms on this point that there ought to be no room for doubt ; and in his word he still speaks to us as clearly as in the days of old he spoke to his disciples. Yet the question may and must be raised whether the rigid formula, the divinity of Christ, is the right one. He himself did not employ it ; he selected other designations ; and whether it was ever adopted by any of his disciples is, to say the least, very doubtful. Nay, the early Church itself did not speak of the divinity of Christ without qualification ; it always spoke of his 'divinity and humanity.' 'Godmanhood' is, therefore, the only correct formula, even in the sense of the ancient dogma. This formula implies the almost complete restoration of the 'mystery' which, in accordance with the will of Christ himself, was meant to be preserved in this question. Of the truth that he is the Lord and the Saviour, he made no secret ; and that he is so was to be experienced and realized by his disciples in his word and his works. But how his relationship to his Father arose, this he kept to himself and has hidden it from us.

A VISION OF REUNITED CHRISTENDOM.

"According to my reading of history and my own feeling, even the formula 'man and God' (Godmanhood) is not absolutely unexceptionable, for even this formula trespasses upon a mystery into which we are not allowed to look. Nevertheless, this formula may well remain, since it really does not profess to explain anything, but only protects what is extraordinary from profanation. The Pauline phrase, 'God was in Christ,' appears to me to be the last word which we can utter on this subject after having slowly and painfully emancipated ourselves from the delusion of ancient philosophers that we could penetrate the mysteries of God and nature, of humanity and history.

"If ye love Me, keep My commandments ; ' thereby shall every one know that ye are My

disciples if ye love one another ; ' it is more important to meditate on these words and to live in accordance with them than to put into formulæ what is incomprehensible and venerable. And moreover, the time will come and is already approaching when Evangelical Christians will join hands in all sincerity in confessing Jesus Christ as their Lord, and in the determination to follow his words ; and our Catholic brethren will then have to do likewise. The burden of a long history, full of misunderstandings and replete with formulæ which are as rigid as swords, the burden of tears and of blood, weighs upon us ; yet in that burden there is vouchsafed us a sacred inheritance. The burden and the inheritance seem to be inextricably linked together, but they are gradually being severed, although the final 'let there be' (*sic*) has not yet been uttered over this chaos. Straightforwardness and courage, sincerity toward one's self, freedom and love,—these are the levers which will remove the burden. In the service of this exalted mission the Emperor's letter is also enlisted."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

OF the anti-German literature constantly appearing in the English reviews, no small part is aimed at the Kaiser himself. The spirit of many of these articles is well represented in a paper contributed by "Scrutator" to the March number of the *National Review*, entitled "The Kaisers" (note the plural form).

"Scrutator" regards the Kaiser as a psychological study, and sees the explanation of his vagaries in his "multiplex personality," the symptom of which is that the individual affected pursues contrasted courses at one and the same time. There is something protean and extraordinary in the Kaiser's temperament, and just as he is—in external dress—private individual, hussar, British admiral, the wearer of a dozen uniforms all on the same day, so he is mentally the friend and enemy of everything at the same time.

THE PRO-ANTI-BRITISH KAISER.

The Kaiser, "Scrutator" points out, has always been pro-British and anti-British. The anti-British Kaiser sent the Krüger telegram, and when the war broke out, hinted at Hamburg that if the German fleet had been ready there would have been intervention. The pro-British Kaiser abandoned the Boers, and sent money to the Indian Famine Fund, with the remark that "blood was thicker than water." The anti-American Kaiser dreads the nightmare strength

of the United States; he risks a rupture at Manila; the pro-American Kaiser sends his brother, Prince Henry, to flatter and coax the American people. In his relations with France and Holland, there has been a pro- and an anti-Kaiser.

"But the pro-British, the anti-British, the pro-American, the anti-American, the pro-Russian, the anti-Russian, the pro-French, and the anti-French Kaisers do not exhaust the catalogue. There is the Christian Kaiser who declared that 'the foundations of the empire are laid in the fear of God'; that 'whosoever does not base his life upon faith is lost'; that 'only good Christians can be good soldiers'; who preaches sermons on board the imperial yacht; who has conferred upon the Almighty the distinction of being the special ally of Germany, in words which certainly astonished the reverent world, and who has graciously beatified the old Kaiser Wilhelm and Frederick the Great. Side by side with this Kaiser stands the ruler who directed his troops, when embarking for China, to give no quarter—to kill all they met. And the people who obeyed this behest, whose army's line of march was marked by a trail of burned villages, outraged women, and murdered children, found fault with British humanity in South Africa!

MANY OTHER VARIETIES OF KAISER.

"Time and space fail us to exhibit side by side the Socialist Kaiser and the Kaiser who punishes strikes with penal servitude, instructing his soldiers that they must be ready to fire on their own kinsmen at his behest; the poet Kaiser, author of the quaint ode to Aegir; the dramatist Kaiser, the terrible volubility of whose letters and telegrams drove his collaborator, Signor Leoncavallo, into the mountains of Italy, where he might at least have rest from these messages; the theater-critic Kaiser; the artist Kaiser, who draws everything, from pictures of the armed Michael to diagrams of battleships; who produces a perfect shower of memorial cards, postcards, paintings; who dictates the rules of their profession to German artists; who is, in a word, omniscient and omnipotent, but whose works must not be criticised under penalty of *lèse majesté*; the crusader Kaiser, who made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and, while speaking in that thrice holy spot of his devotion to the service of the Redeemer's cause, at the same time complimented the Sultan, though that potentate's hands were then red with the blood of the Armenians, and avowed friendship with him; the absolutist Kaiser, who has written *Sic volo, sic jubeo, regis suprema voluntas*, and who has said, 'There is one law only, and that is my will;'

the soldier Kaiser, who turns out garrisons, rehearses maneuvers, and commands the most formidable army the world has ever seen; the sailor Kaiser, who knows every detail of his fleet and who is persistently pressing for its increase, who dismisses admirals, captains, and lieutenants where they fall below the standard which he sets, and who orders Venezuelan bombardments *pour embêter les États Unis*.

"But the real puzzle has yet to be solved. Which of all these twenty-odd Kaisers is the real one? That, perhaps, the history of the next few years may reveal."

THE MACEDONIAN ATROCITIES.

LAST month, we quoted at some length from Mr. Charles Johnston's article on Macedonia. In the *Contemporary Review* for March, Dr. E. J. Dillon writes of the Macedonian atrocities and the futility of Turkish reforms. He describes scenes which, as he truly says, come to us "like deadly visions from out the plague-polluted mist of hell."

He ridicules the idea that the Sultan will execute any of the reforms recommended in the Austro-Russian note.

"All these reforms—with the exception of the administration of the provinces by the Ottoman Bank—have over and over again been decided upon and announced by the Sultan, but they have always remained on paper."

The Turk, while promising to carry out the reforms, is preparing to fight.

"The best Turkish generals have been appointed to the chief strategic positions in the country; Ali Riza Pasha—who served for several years in the Prussian army and will probably be commander-in-chief in the future war—is at the head of the province of Monastir, and Mehmed Hafiz in Uskub."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MACEDONIA TO-DAY.

Dr. Dillon quotes from the reports of Mme. Bakhmetieff, the American wife of the Russian consul at Sofia, and from the official report of M. Westman, Russian vice-consul at Philippopolis, details of atrocities enough to make the blood run cold. He says that one-third of the male population of one of the best-behaved districts in Macedonia have been compelled to flee the country.

"The Russian vice-consul at Philippopolis, M. Westman, crossed over into Macedonia in order to verify the incredible statements of many of the fugitives, and the startling results of his investigations were sent to the foreign office in St. Petersburg. Among other interesting facts, he

there informs his government that a belt of territory thirty versts broad, running parallel to the frontier, typifies the abomination of desolation; the churches having been defiled and the villages partly burned to the ground, while the inhabitants have fled no one knows whither.

"M. Westman declares that he saw women who had run away to save their honor and their lives and were huddled together in mountain fastnesses where the snow lay several feet deep, and the wretched creatures were in an almost naked state. Some of them, he adds, had trudged along on foot, floundering in the snow for twenty consecutive days with no shred of clothing but their chemises. Forty of the women who reached Dubnicza and were cared for by Mme. Bakhmetieff, were about to become mothers. Most of these misery-stricken women and men were almost naked, wasted to skeletons, with dull, sunken eyes and pinched cheeks. Several were mutilated or disfigured, and the livid welts, the open wounds, the horrible marks of the red-hot pincers with which they had been tortured, were witnessed by all.

HOW THE TURKS TORTURE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"One of the women in Dubnicza, who seemed more dead than alive, was asked by the kind-hearted lady why she looked so utterly crushed in spirit, now that the danger had passed and life, at any rate, was safe. Amid tears and sighs and convulsive quiverings of the body, the poor creature told the sickening story of how her brother had had his head cut off before her eyes, after which she had to stand by while the ruffians chopped up his body into fragments. Several witnessed the agony of their tender daughters—children of from ten to thirteen—and heard their piercing cries as the men who wore the Sultan's coat subjected them to nameless violence. Numbers of children succumbed to these diabolical assaults, their last looks being turned on their helpless parents or their smoking homes. In one place, two children—one aged eighteen months, the other four years—had their skulls split open by the soldiers. Other little girls and boys were deliberately and methodically tortured to death, while a place was assigned to their fathers and mothers where they were forced to listen to the agonizing screams and watch the contractions of the tender bodies each time that the once pretty faces were slowly lowered into the fire, into which Turkish pepper had been plentifully scattered. This is in truth a form of torture which only a devil could have invented, for long before death releases the tiny mite, the eyes are said to start from their sockets and burst.

THE EVIDENCE OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

"We have the authority of Mme. Bakhmetieff—who traveled about in the deep snow with the thermometer at 22 Celsius below freezing point, to bring succor to the fugitives—for saying that two priests of the villages of Oranoff and Padesh were tortured in a manner which suggests the story of St. Lawrence's death. They were not exactly laid on gridirons, but they were hung over a fire and burned with red-hot irons. In the village of Batshoff, thirty-two peasants were beaten almost to death in the presence of the district chief (Kaimakam) of Mehomia."

The Revolutionary Movement.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. G. F. Abbott writes on Macedonia and the revolutionary committees. His article is chiefly valuable because it contains a translation of the rules and regulations which govern these revolutionary bands. Mr. Abbott makes the most, or the worst, of the case against the Macedonians. He says:

"Macedonians as a distinct and homogeneous ethnic group do not exist. What actually exist are a Greek population in the south of the province, a Slavonic population in the north, a mixed and debatable congeries of nationalities and dialects in the middle, a few Wallachs here and there, and Mohammedans sprinkled everywhere. The whole thing strikes the traveler as an ethnological experiment conceived by demons and carried out by maniacs—not devoid of a mad sort of humor. Add that the Slavs themselves do not always know whether they are Servians or Bulgarians, and, if the latter, whether they are Schismatic or Orthodox, or, if Schismatic, whether they wish to see the country independent or part of the Bulgarian Principality, and you have a fairly accurate picture of a state of things presented by no other part of the globe of equal dimensions."

A PLAN TO PROVOKE A MASSACRE.

It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that the revolutionary organization should be subject to splits and schisms.

"At the annual congress, held last August, the adherents of Sarafoff refused to recognize MM. Michailovski and Zontcheff as heads of the committee, and on being excluded from the sittings, proceeded to form a committee of their own."

But although they differ on the question of annexation *versus* independence, they agree as to their *modus operandi*.

"Zontcheff and Sarafoff and their respective

adherents, however, believe that they can induce Europe to intervene by provoking a massacre, and it is not at all impossible that their calculations may prove correct. The Porte is incapable of sustained and vigorous action."

The committees raised their funds by blackmail enforced by murder, and he asserts that it was they who kidnapped the American missionary, Miss Stone.

"The Central Committee not long since issued postage stamps with the figure of Macedonia as a woman in chains and the legend 'Supreme Macedonia Adrianopolis Committee.' These stamps were purchased by patriots and used in addition to the ordinary stamps, the proceeds of the sale going to feed the insurrectionary movement."

What Is Needed.

The *National Review* for March contains a well-written article, signed "Diabantos," on the subject of Macedonian reform. The writer maintains that the following are the fundamental requirements of the situation :

"Protection of the Christian against the Moslem, without giving the Christian majority of two to one the means of thereby obtaining the ascendancy ; protection of the peasantry of all races and religions against the officials, without thereby unduly weakening the executive or reducing the revenues ; protection of the provincial administration against the central government, without injuring the prestige or power of the empire."

"Diabantos" quotes Sir H. D. Wolff to the effect that the only hope of Turkey lies in decentralization ; and he points out that the Padi-shah was never so powerful as when he was the head of a feudal state. The railroad and telegraph, which put an end to the relative independence of the provinces, put an end also to their comparative prosperity. The writer urges that the present administrative division of Macedonia into three vilayets, or provinces, should be retained, as it breaks up the Bulgar majority of the population and balances the sections against the three rival races—Serbs in Kossovo, Greeks in Monastir, and Turks in Salonika. He says that the governors of these vilayets should be subordinated to a governor-general whose appointment would be for a fixed term and should be approved by a majority of the powers.

"To sum up in a few words : Reform must be reduced to its lowest expression, to the least common multiple of the three factors—protection of the Christians, the peasantry, and the provinces—and this desideratum is to be found in the Lebanon *règlement* of 1864."

THE FIRST CRADLE OF GREEK CIVILIZATION.

IT is a striking sidelight on the near Eastern question, now at the acute phase once more, that the liberation of Crete from Ottoman misrule led directly to the discovery of an early and hitherto undreamed of civilization. This fact appears in a paper by Mr. D. G. Hogarth in *Cornhill* on the Cretan Exhibition at Burlington House, London. Minoan Knossos was the center of the most significant of the Hellenic myths and traditions of power, and Schliemann had endeavored to institute explorations there ; but the Ottoman governors and the Moslem owners of the site interposed difficulties. After Prince George and freedom came, Mr. Arthur Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, had no difficulty in buying out the Moslem owners, and in March, 1900, he put in the first spade. The result of three seasons' work has shown this hillock "to contain by far the most varied and extraordinary evidence of a dead civilization that perhaps has ever been brought to light at one spot in any part of the world."

"Not only could the Knossian builders pile story upon story of massive stonework, connected by broad and easy internal stairways, rising flight over flight, for the first time in the history of architecture, but they could drain and sanitize their constructions better than our own medieval builders.

"There are many indications here of a peaceful prosperity and a sumptuousness of civilization for which one was little prepared in wild Crete in the middle of the second millennium before the Christian era. It is most significant that this great Palace building, with all its wealth in kind suggested by the presence of hundreds of oil and wine jars as high as a man, and with all its wealth in precious material—gold, silver, ivory, crystal—whose existence actual remains, paintings, and the many sunken treasure-chests abundantly prove, should have been wholly unfortified. Its great portals, north and south, open straight on to the surrounding country ; and the town, clustering round, seems to have had no wall."

The Cretan king, it is inferred, had command, not only of his own island, but of the South Ægean. Hence the luxurious peace enjoyed at Knossos, which neither Memphis, Thebes, nor Babylon could ever enjoy.

"Thanks to natural advantages of isolated position and fertility, Crete seems to have taken the lead of all its neighboring lands in the third millennium B.C., and to have kept it till the cataclysm which everywhere overwhelmed Ægean civilization about the beginning of the first.

"The acme of Knossian culture seems to fall

contemporaneously with the Eighteenth Pharaonic Dynasty,—that is, in the sixteenth century, just before that epoch to which the Mycenaean treasure seems chiefly to belong.

"To the art of this Minoan age proper, stimulated by political greatness, and encouraged by profound peace, belongs the great bulk of the wall paintings, the ceiling designs, the friezes, the sculpture in stone and ivory, the gem designs, and the ceramic handiwork illustrated in the exhibition room."

An enormous number of clay tablets have been found at Knossos, inscribed in yet undeciphered characters. The glory of this Aegean chapter in the history of the civilization extended from 2000 to 1000 B.C., when it was stamped out by the invader.

"A movement of semi-barbarous peoples from East Europe and West Asia, which has left its mark on Greek tradition as the 'Dorian Invasion,' evidently swept over the civilized lands, invigorating the stock, but eclipsing a while the culture. But the old artistic race lived on, amalgamating itself with the new-comers and modifying its conquerors; and after general peace was established once more, idealism revived in the joint issue of the older and newer peoples. The sudden appearance of high art in Hellas in the seventh century was, therefore, a Renaissance rather than a miracle of spontaneous generation; and something of the spirit and tradition of Knossian culture inspired the Ionian art of the sixth century and the Attic of the fifth, and contributed to make that Hellenism to which we of western Europe are the actual heirs."

VENEZUELA: UNDER WHICH EAGLE?

IN England, the opinion is beginning to prevail that Germany's ultimate policy in South America is to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. That is the view set forth in the *Monthly Review* for March by Mr. W. B. Duffield. He says that American statesmen are perfectly well aware of this; hence the folly of British coöperation. Germany has infinitely more to gain by annihilating the Monroe Doctrine than by attempting to seize any of England's possessions.

"As has been well pointed out by Captain Mahan, Germany's geographical position forces her to conquer us or be friends with us. The latter is clearly the less expensive course. Her international manners, like those of the United States before the era of Mr. Hay, are, it is true, deplorable. She has attempted to frighten us, just as the United States did with Canada in 1891, and with the same result. Even if she overcame all the difficulties involved in a war

with us and appropriated some of our colonies, they are already occupied and exploited by a patriotic and hard-working population. Can the profit be compared for a moment with that to be reaped from a successful attack on the Monroe Doctrine, which would in no way upset the European balance of power, and would not expose German commerce to the same risks as would arise from war with a great maritime power at her own doors? This theory fits in entirely with the Kaiser's reiterated statements, and it has the merit of possessing, not only solid business reasons, but also very plausible grounds in theoretical justice."

Germany wants real and profitable colonies. Mr. Duffield points out that the subsidy given to every German colony, save one, exceeds the annual revenue.

GERMAN COLONIAL ESTIMATES FOR 1902.

	Revenue.	Subsidy.	Total Expenditure.
East Africa.....	£159,315	£320,760	£480,075
Cameroons.....	101,575	110,255	211,830
Southwest Africa.....	91,200	381,745	472,945
Togoland.....	31,750	50,750	84,500
New Guinea.....	5,000	36,100	41,100
Carolines, etc.....	1,655	15,253	16,905
Samoa.....	13,550	8,520	22,070
Kiao-Chau.....	18,000	608,400	626,400

And Venezuela is just such a promising but unoccupied country as the Kaiser wants.

"To show the extraordinary fertility of many Venezuelan territories, our consul points out that a plot in the vicinity of his own house has produced six crops of maize in one year! Fruit farming would prove enormously productive, and coffee and cocoa, especially the latter, are largely grown; in fact, the latter is now the principal product of the country, which could grow anything. Cotton, indigo, rice, barley, and india-rubber have been produced with success. The water-supply is ample, the climate is not unhealthy, and in most parts fit for Europeans. The mineral wealth is almost untouched,—iron, gold, coal, petroleum, silver, copper, lead, are found in every direction.' Eyewitnesses have related to the writer the shipping of huge ingots of gold on the Orinoco steamers in the best days of the great mine of El Callao; but now, mining, like every other industry in this unhappy land, is almost impossible, owing to insecurity of tenure. Under a rapid succession of governments, the leader in to-day's fortunate revolution refuses to recognize the title given by his predecessor, or constant pillage and oppression forbid Europeans to embark capital at such risks. We are told by our consuls

that there is nothing that can strictly be called an industry in Venezuela, yet she could 'grow her own grain, make her own flour, grow her own tobacco and cotton, make her own cloth and her own wine, burn her own kerosene, make her own leather, and have, besides all this, a surplus for export.'"

THE AMERICAN CAPTURE OF THE TRADE OF THE ORIENT.

NOW that the success of the United States in securing the trade of the far East is generally acknowledged, there is some discussion, both at home and abroad, as to how this result has been accomplished. Mr. Harrington Emerson contributes an article to the *March Engineering Magazine* in which he says:

"A few years ago, steamers no longer fit for the Atlantic or Indian service were sent to the Pacific, as being quite good enough for all requirements. With the exception of the *Empresses*, built for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, there was not, until the Spanish-American War, a first-class steamer on the American Pacific. Now, the largest steamers ever constructed in American waters, and, with one exception,—the *Cedric*,—the largest steamers ever built, have been ordered for the Pacific Ocean trade."

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA SUEZ.

What has brought about this change? asks Mr. Emerson, and answers his question as follows:

"Exports to the Orient must come from the Eastern and Southern States,—railroad iron and other equipment, mining machinery, tobacco, and cotton,—and for these goods the usual railroad rate across the continent is prohibitive, as it costs almost twice as much to send boxed goods from New York to San Francisco as from New York to London, and thence by steamer direct to Puget Sound *via* the Suez Canal, the Straits, Hongkong, and Yokohama. . . . Before there could be any hope of a large increase in Pacific coast exports and imports, the whole railroad situation had to be changed, and this is what has happened."

The first railroads pushed to the Pacific were built to enrich the promoters rather than to make money out of the operation. It was not until Mr. James J. Hill made and developed the Great Northern Railroad that different methods were introduced. He built, not for the sake of bonds or subsidies, but for the immediate and prospective traffic. He made his terminus at Seattle, on Puget Sound, by far the best harbor on the Pacific coast. He formed an alliance

with the great Japanese line—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—a line in ocean tonnage ranking among the foremost in the world, and began to divert a part of the tea and silk trade from the Canadian Pacific and the "Empress Line" to his own railroad.

A GREAT COMBINE.

At first he had to regard the other transcontinental lines as rivals, but "with dramatic unexpectedness the Northern Securities Company was formed, identifying these three roads (the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Burlington) with the deliberate intention of diverting the cotton exports of the United States to Asia by way of Atlantic and European ports to the ports of Puget Sound. The temporary and apparent rivalry between the combination of the Northern and of the Southern roads was but an episode. It is not a question as to whether Puget Sound ports shall not be favored in transcontinental rates compared to San Francisco, or whether the Great Northern shall carry fruit from southern California to Chicago, but whether the unlimited trade of eastern Asia shall pass to Europe by Pacific American steamers and American railroads or continue to go by way of the Suez Canal."

THE NEW STEAMERS.

Mr. Hill then proceeded to build the largest ships in the world. Mr. Emerson says:

"By building the largest ships in the world, even though they run under the more expensive American register, by filling the west-bound cars at a rate little more than the cost of handling, Mr. Hill knows that he can turn the export trade with western Asia from its three-hundred-year-old way past India to the direct Pacific sea route past Alaska. Before these new ships were ordered, experts were sent to Scotland, Ireland, and Germany to absorb all that could be learned of modern mammoth shipbuilding; and to escape from all hampering traditions of the past, an entirely new company, the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, was formed to construct them, and took the contract before even the site was purchased on which the new yards were to be established."

These steamers are 630 feet long, 73 feet wide, with a displacement of 37,000 tons. Each steamer can carry 1,200 troops, and the cargo capacity exceeds 20,000 tons. Some of the hatches are large enough to admit a complete locomotive. Horse-power of 11,000 will maintain a speed of 14 knots. To accommodate these vessels, enormous docks and warehouses have been built at Seattle and Tacoma.

TO CAPTURE THE AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

There is little doubt that the whole of the trade between the Eastern States and the Orient will now go by these new lines of steamers running in connection with the great transcontinental railways, instead of going, as now, *via* Europe and Suez. Nor is this all.

"The Northern railroads have quoted a rate of \$8 a ton for the transport of government supplies from Chicago to the Philippine Islands. Return rates have been quoted on wool from Australia and New Zealand which make it probable that the imports from British Australasia to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia will come by the Pacific overland route instead of through Suez."

CANADA VERSUS UNITED STATES.

The Canadian railroads, however, will offer serious rivalry.

"From an American point of view, there is one shadow in this bright light of future American supremacy on the Pacific, and that is the rivalry of the Canadian roads to the north. One of these, already in full operation—the Canadian Pacific—runs from ocean to ocean. The other, the Grand Trunk, is now building to Port Simpson, the most northern seaport in British Columbia. Both these roads command rich wheat belts; both of them tap exceedingly rich and very good coal fields; both of them as they approach the Pacific coast pass through timber lands of the same general character as the heavy forests of Washington and Oregon. The Grand Trunk will have six advantages over all its American competitors. It will stretch from Atlantic to Pacific under one management, and can make its own through rates, while none of the American roads extend further than Chicago, and it will further control ocean-steamer connections at both ends; it will be the latest-built road, with the latest and most consistent equipment; its Pacific terminus, Port Simpson, a magnificent harbor on the Alaskan border, is nearer by five hundred miles to Asia than is Puget Sound or Vancouver, yet the road itself is as short as any other transcontinental line; it escapes entirely the climb and heavy grades over the Rocky Mountains, which do not extend as far north as its line; its wheat belt extends from Manitoba unbrokenly to a region that is west of Vancouver, a gain in local agricultural lands of nearly one thousand miles over the American lines; and it will, by the location of its terminus, monopolize the whole of the enormous and rapidly growing Alaskan traffic."

Mr. Emerson concludes his valuable article as follows:

"The heavy capitalization and the merger of the Northern roads will in the end prove advantageous, not only to them, but in far greater degree to all the people of the United States, as it will necessitate the development of every local resource, and also bring about a diversion of the world's Oriental trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from European to American control, and thus quicken into being a thousand industries not yet conceived."

THE MAN WHO WON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGHT.

THE man who could best wear the mantle of Mr. J. P. Morgan, if that financier should leave Wall Street, is Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, according to Robert N. Burnett, who contributes a sketch of the banker to the April *Cosmopolitan*, in its "Captains of Industry" series.



MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Mr. Schiff it was, so Mr. Burnett tells us, that really won from J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill the famous fight for the control of the Northern Pacific. While Mr. Harriman appeared more prominently on this occasion, "Mr. Schiff was the power behind the throne." Furthermore, Mr. Schiff can not only fight and win, but can compromise. He voluntarily suggested that Mr. Morgan be empowered to name the new board of directors of the Northern Pacific, which should represent both sides and agree to

unite on a plan for the joint control of the road. Then he further showed his generosity by allowing the unfortunates who had been "short" of Northern Pacific to cover their contracts at the nominal price of one hundred and fifty dollars per share, when he might have compelled payment of two or three times that amount.

Mr. Schiff's ability as a financier was first brought before the public several years ago by the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway and the settlement of the debt to the Government. Later on, he took a hand in the purchase of the Chicago & Alton, and also in the acquisition of the Southern Pacific. The firm of which he is the head, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is frequently employed by such great concerns as the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to conduct their largest financial operations.

One of the most recent feats of financiering which placed Mr. Schiff among the mighty men of Wall Street was the purchase of a majority of the stock of the Reading Railroad in the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore railroads. When such transactions as this are to be carried out, there is room to save or lose millions of dollars, and by his wonderful diplomacy, Mr. Schiff saved these millions.

He is a very wealthy man, with a fortune estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, most of it made within twenty years—perhaps in a dozen.

He is perhaps the leading Hebrew of New York, and there are many monuments to his great generosity, such as the Montefiore Home, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Semitic Museum at Harvard University, and the Nurses' Settlement on the New York East Side. He is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and has been treasurer of Barnard College. Mr. Schiff was born in Germany, and spent the larger part of his business career in Frankfort, until he came to this country, over thirty years ago.

THE DAY'S WORK OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

THE daily grind of a railroad president's job, and the dangers from cranks and pass-seekers that constantly beset him, make the subject of Mr. F. N. Barksdale's article in the April *World's Work*. The railroad president is apt to get to his office at 9 o'clock in the morning and to leave at 4 in the afternoon. But if it is necessary for him to stay until 12 o'clock at night in some conference of great importance, there are no union rules to prohibit it, and he does so. The first hour is taken in clearing the desk of the morning's mail that has sifted

through the secretaries, a very small part of that addressed personally to the president; then he has handed him a collection of cardboard sheets with clippings from the morning newspapers pasted upon them, to give him a bird's-eye view of the commercial, financial, industrial, and railroad news of the preceding day. With these news items are also the editorial comments of the principal newspapers.

"Now the real work of the day begins. This includes the consideration of an endless array of legal, engineering, financial, traffic, and transportation questions. The adoption of plans for some extensive improvements in terminal facilities follows closely the determination of a question of general policy. The development of traffic by the extension of the main line and branches, questions affecting the relations with connecting lines, and matters relating to every phase of the vast field of traffic and transportation come up for settlement. The consideration of these diverse matters touches at some point almost every branch of human activity, which yields something to the demand of a great system of transportation. The chief enlists in his aid in the decisions of these multiplied issues the thought and skill of his staff, who, having worked out the details, bring before him the results for final approval."

But the president of a great corporation is certain to have a similar position in a number of smaller companies, and aside from his duties on the great railroad, he has to preside over meetings of directors of many concerns, so that even at luncheon he is not always free from business. Nowadays, the executive offices are arranged in suites, and include apartments where luncheon can be served. Thus, the president may eat the midday meal in the next room to his desk, with officers of his own corporation, visiting officials, or business friends as his company.

Mr. Barksdale says it is a popular delusion that the inevitable private car of the president is a pleasure vehicle for himself and his friends. "But it is as much a workshop as his office, and it frequently affords that privacy and exclusiveness for the transaction of business which are not obtainable even in the private office. An appointment is to be kept in a distant place. The president's car is attached to a regular train, or run 'special,' as the case may be. The private secretary is directed to report on the car with such mail and papers as demand immediate attention, and the president gets down to work just as if he were sitting at his desk. The dispatch of business is uninterrupted. On the car, consultations are held and conferences occur between the chief and his subordinates or invited

guests. Meals may intervene, and social intercourse may break for a moment the monotony of work, but the spirit of business is ever present. The paraphernalia of the workshop, such as maps, reports, and official papers, are oftener in evidence on the private car than any of the usual concomitants of a pleasure jaunt."

THE NEW CUBAN RAILROAD.

AT the close of the Spanish-American War, it became clear to all intelligent observers that one of the pressing necessities for Cuba was a trunk line of railroad from one end of the island to the other, with branches to important ports on the northern and southern coasts. The importance of such a railroad system was pointed out by Mr. Robert P. Porter, who had been specially commissioned by President McKinley to report on the industrial, commercial, and financial condition of the island. Mr. Porter, however, thought it extremely doubtful whether such an enterprise could be made to pay,—at least for many years to come; but within a year after the close of the war a route had been surveyed from Santiago westward to Santa Clara, the eastern terminus of the old road from Havana, a distance of about four hundred miles, and during the ensuing three years the entire line has been completed, so that Havana and Santiago, which were formerly as far apart, in

point of time, as New York and San Francisco, are now connected by rail, and important branch lines will soon be opened. The master spirit in this work from the beginning has been Sir William Van Horne, the builder of the Canadian Pacific. An account of the progress of the enterprise, and of some of the difficulties encountered, is contributed to *Gunton's Magazine* for March by Mr. J. W. Davies, whose description of the trunk line and its branches follows:

THROUGH TRAINS FROM HAVANA TO SANTIAGO.

"The new railway is of standard gauge, and its bridges are of steel and masonry; its equivalent is similar to that of the best American railways, and it is intended at an early date to run through express sleeping-cars between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

"The trunk line begins at Santa Clara, where the hitherto existing western system ends, thus affording a continuous communication on to Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Along the main line are to be found great areas of land of the richest description, well watered and to a great extent well wooded, and suitable for sugar cane, tobacco, Indian corn, cotton, coffee, cocoa, and all the fruits of tropical and sub-tropical regions. The mineral wealth of this large tract is said to be very valuable, and the rural districts are peculiarly adapted for cattle; indeed, cattle do well everywhere,



MAP OF THE CUBAN RAILROAD SYSTEM.
 (From the *Scientific American*.)

for the grasses are luxuriant and highly nutritious, and there is usually an abundance of good water.

THE SYSTEM OF BRANCHES.

"The most important branches of railway soon to be opened are those running across the eastern part of the island connecting Santiago de Cuba with the Bay of Nipe at the extreme end, another further up from Jugaro to San Fernando, and two smaller lines forming a connection with Sancti Spiritus and Holguin, respectively. When these works are finished, as they soon will be, the whole island will be opened out and provided with excellent railway facilities for both commercial transportation and passenger traffic. A direct trunk rail connection will then be established between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and the most important seaboard cities will be connected by branch lines, and the whole system will develop a vast extent of new and attractive country for settlement and cultivation, all of which will add largely to the attractions Cuba offers to tourists, for it will make many interesting places and districts easily accessible which have heretofore been difficult to reach and rarely visited."

AN ENORMOUS CANAL.

A WRITER in the *Magazine of Commerce* tells of the proposed great canal traversing Russia and connecting the Baltic with the Black Sea. This canal would start from Riga and end at Cherson, near the Crimea—a length of 1,607 kilometers. The average depth would be 26 feet. "By keeping to this line, some of the most important towns of central Russia, such as Riga, Dunaburg, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Cherson, would be served directly, while those on the tributaries of the Dnieper and Duna would come within easy reach by the deepening of these tributaries."

The canal would enable Russian men-of-war and large steamers to pass through the heart of Russia, thus strengthening enormously the naval position in the Black Sea. As to the cost of this great undertaking, the writer says that "an American syndicate has declared itself ready to undertake the work and finish it in five years, and at a cost of £32,500,000 [\$162,500,000]. The construction of such a network of canals would constitute Russia the country best served with inland waterways in Europe. They would bring its most distant districts 'near to the sea,' and the enterprise obviously means an important development of the 'world-traffic,' as well as of the land itself."

AMERICANS IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

IT is estimated that there are 75,000,000 acres of arable land in the Canadian Northwest, and allowing one-eighth for pasture and other purposes, there are left about 65,000,000 acres for growing crops. Taking the average yield per acre for all grains of last season as a basis,—about twenty-nine bushels,—it is apparent that this district may grow some 2,000,000,000 bushels of grain of all sorts yearly, to say nothing of various other products. Mr. William R. Stewart writes in the April *Cosmopolitan* on "The Americanization of the Canadian Northwest," and shows the conditions and reasons of the great migration that has been and is going on from the United States into Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stewart says that this American invasion of the Canadian Northwest really had its beginning in the advertising done some five years ago by the Canadian government with the purpose of peopling this great western territory. Free lectures were given both in the East and the West, bureaus established in several cities from which large quantities of literature were distributed, Canadian maps were placed by permission in American schools and colleges, attractive advertisements were inserted in newspapers and periodicals, and exhibitions of western agricultural products made at the State and county fairs. This was done with the object of disabusing the American mind of the belief that western Canada was a land of frost and snow. The farmers of Iowa and Indiana found that these statements were really true; and as they could sell their farms at what was a fancy price as compared with the cost of land in the Northwest Territories, they sold them and moved to Canada.

One of the noteworthy industrial results of this American invasion is the introduction of flax-growing on a great scale in the provinces. Canadians thought it unwise to cultivate flax, as they believed it hard on the land and a great weed-protector. But the Americans have shown that with land selling at twelve dollars an acre and yielding an average of fifteen bushels to the acre of flax, the newly bought farms have paid for themselves during the very first year. Flax can be sown and harvested in ninety days, and with the rich soil and long daylight of the Canadian Northwest, it constitutes an ideal crop for that country.

Manitoba was the earliest settled of the Northwest Territories. People began to move there in a desultory way as long ago as thirty years. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, in 1883, a great impetus was added to its

growth. In that year, 260,000 acres were planted in wheat in Manitoba, yielding 5,600,000 bushels. In 1902, the acreage in wheat had increased to 2,720,000, and the yield was estimated at 65,790,000 bushels. Besides this, there were 1,350,000 acres sown to oats and barley, producing a crop of more than 52,000,000 bushels.

While wheat is the staple product of the northwest, the growth of other grains is conducted on an immense scale, and cattle-raising and dairying are also important industries, and are steadily increasing. Manitoba alone produced more than a million dollars' worth of butter and cheese last year, and large creameries are being established at central points.

The best ranching section is in Alberta, in the so-called Chinook belt. The tempering Chinook winds melt the snow in an incredibly short time, and the hillsides afford excellent grazing for cattle. The Peace River country also possesses many thousand acres of as fine grazing land as there is in the world. Mr. Stewart adds: "It is not only the northwest of Canada which is being invaded by American settlers and American capital, but the entire Dominion is becoming Americanized, though the inflow is naturally more marked in particular localities. The agreement recently made between a Chicago syndicate and the Canadian government, looking to the colonization by the former of two million acres of land in what is known as the 'New Ontario,' is only one of many evidences of the fact. Under this agreement, the Canadian government receives fifty cents an acre, which is the regular price for settlement land, the patent being issued direct to the settlers. It is the expectation of the syndicate that fifty thousand people will be brought into the new country during the next few years."

AMERICAN CHILDREN OF LABOR.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, says, in an article in the April *Frank Leslie's*, that the last census will show 1,750,000 children in the United States from ten to fifteen years of age reported as engaged in gainful occupations. The most important part played by child labor is in the cotton and woolen mills. This writer says that the mill managers often refuse to employ a single man, while if the next applicant be a man with a wife and five children, they are all employed at once, being valuable to the mill from the fact that the entire family are workers as well as consumers.

Mr. Waudby shows a very dark picture of the conditions of child labor in the mills and the

coal breakers, and discusses the regulations which will most quickly do away with the worst abuses. He considers the New York law for the government of establishments employing children one of the best that has yet been formulated. "The issuing of permits requires not only discretion, but also involves considerable work on the part of the inspector. First, an affidavit stating the date and place of birth of the child must be made; then the permits are issued in triplicate, —one being given to the child, to be kept on file in the establishment where it is employed, one sent to the chief factory inspector at Albany, and the third kept in the local office. A ledger is also kept where the names of the children to whom permits have been issued are alphabetically arranged. These permits give a complete description of the child, in order to prevent fraud in their use; but occasionally fraud is practised. The fact that the inspector is associated with the health office gives him ready access to the registry of births."

THE KIND OF LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

Mr. Waudby reviews the laws in various States, which differ in great degree. He says that, according to reliable information, there are over one thousand children between the ages of six and fourteen employed in five cotton mills in South Carolina which stand within a mile of the State Capitol. There are all sorts of laws in the Western States, and no legislation as to the hours of child labor prevails in Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, or the District of Columbia.

"I do not believe that laws should be passed regulating any of the social or industrial affairs which can be settled by our own common sense and mutual agreements, but in this question of child labor there appears to be no other way of checking the desires of the employer, on the one hand, for cheap labor and the necessities of the parents (or their greed, in many well-substantiated cases) to force their children into the shops, the factories, and the mines. The compulsory registration of the date of birth, and the presentation of this certificate, would do away with the misstatements as to the child's age; furthermore, a certification of the school attendance, together with an examination as to educational fitness, should be made, and the legal age of employment raised in all the States to that of sixteen years at least.

"The labor organizations generally favor the limitation to sixteen years, with the educational restrictions. Tinkering with this problem cannot be carried on forever; the social conditions require a thorough overhauling."

THE COMING AUTOMOBILE.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, editor of the English *World's Work*, contributes an article to the April number of the American publication of the same name on "The Coming Automobile," in which he traces the influence on the railway, on society, and on the individual of practicable and cheap auto-cars.

A GREAT RADIUS OF ACTION.

Mr. Norman calculates that the owner of a pair of horses in the country may have a practical, every-day radius of movement of about ten or twelve miles, and even to drive twelve miles away and back to make a visit is a tiring proceeding for man and beast. He calculates that a carriage and pair means \$2,000 a year in town and \$1,500 in the country. Mr. Norman thinks that a big automobile should not cost less than a carriage and pair, and a small one not less than a horse and carriage; but he thinks that the cost of maintaining automobiles has been exaggerated, and gives statistics of one automobile owner who drove his large car nearly five thousand miles last year at a total cost of \$575, and of another man who went 1,648 miles on a small car with an entire expenditure of only \$22.50. He regards it as certain that an automobile costs less to keep than a carriage and horse, and the radius is far greater. With a ten-horse-power car the radius of the whole family is easily thirty miles, with a possible fifty miles. Thus, he figures out that our horse-and-carriage man can move over an area of 452 square miles, while the automobile man has a sphere of activity of at least 2,827 square miles.

WHAT THIS MEANS.

"Every friend within three thousand square miles can be visited, any place of worship or lecture or concert attended, and business appointment kept, the train met at any railway station, every post and telegraph and telephone office within reach, every physician accessible, any place reached for golf or tennis, or fishing or shooting, and with it all fresh air inhaled under exhilarating conditions. It is a revolution in daily life. With an automobile, one lives three times as much in the same span of years, and one's life, therefore, becomes to that extent wider and more interesting."

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Mr. Norman believes that business automobiles will soon be universal. Commercial travelers will take their samples through the country in suitable motor cars, and the farmers will send their produce to market at a fraction of their

present transport cost and much quicker, by the coöperative use of automobiles. A company now is formed for manufacturing an agricultural gasoline motor which has proved itself practicable.

WILL THE RAILWAY DISAPPEAR?

Mr. Norman is not only convinced that there will not be a horse left in New York or London within ten years, except a few kept for pleasure and police purposes; he is also inclined to hazard the opinion that the motor will kill the railway. "Why should the community pay a huge sum per mile for a special roadway for electric cars and a huge generating station, when self-propelled motor omnibuses of equal speed, comfort, capacity, and economy can use the common road, and, by their ability to be steered round obstacles, not interfere with the rest of the traffic? I am convinced that municipalities would consult their own interests by carefully considering the introduction of motor omnibuses before embarking upon the heavy initial cost of an electric railway system which may quite likely be obsolete before their depreciation fund has been charged a dozen times."

THE EXTENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

"In 1902, Great Britain imported motor cars and parts to the value of \$5,512,310, and exported only \$657,405. The value of the American output of motor vehicles for 1902 is officially reckoned at \$25,000,000. In the same year, France exported motor cars to the value of \$5,310,200. Two firms manufacturing pneumatic tires in France turned out, in 1902, \$4,100,000 worth, and each of them has \$400,000 worth of goods in the charge of agents. Seventy French firms manufacture motor cars, and their combined output last year was 12,000 cars. The industry employed 180,000 workmen, earning, on an average, \$360 a year each."

MR. RHODES AND OXFORD.

A WRITER signing himself "Academicus" contributes an interesting and suggestive paper to *Blackwood's Magazine* on the needs of Oxford. It is a welcome illustration of the good which Mr. Rhodes has done by his will, even before the first Rhodes scholar has reached the university. Whatever else he did, or did not do, Mr. Rhodes has certainly waked up Oxford.

THE RHODESIAN WHITE ELEPHANT—

"Academicus" complains that the gift is a white elephant.

"Mr. Rhodes, in 'promoting' his imperial pro-

gramme, forgot to provide working capital, inasmuch as he required a poverty-stricken university to house and teach three hundred new scholars without providing a penny to equip them with teachers, house-room, or apparatus. It is as if a philanthropic millionaire were to bequeath to a friend whose small income was mortgaged to its last sixpence a dozen splendid carriages and a stableful of hungry horses, and expect him, out of the atmosphere of an historic tradition, to build stables, feed the noble creatures, and create and pay the requisite staff of trained stablemen. Accordingly, in May last, the university found itself the richer by three hundred future scholars, together with the bracing knowledge that its own funds were *nil*, the staff of the colleges already doing full time, the colleges manned to overflowing, and the world crying out, 'What good fortune! What wealth!'

WHICH HAS WAKED UP OXFORD.

Nevertheless, he says that Oxford is bravely preparing to make room for the three hundred Rhodes scholars.

"That Oxford will somehow absorb the Rhodesians and not the Rhodesians Oxford is as true as that the sun will rise to-morrow, and, after all, that is the only important matter; and so the don, after a shrug of his shoulders at the curious ways of the curious, passes on to a generous confession that if Mr. Rhodes had done nothing else he had done yeoman service in focusing the public mind on the unlimited possibilities latent in the oldest of our universities. An imperial Oxford! that is a conception which may well fire the mind and elevate the sentiment of every British citizen, from Gibraltar to Vancouver; and an imperial university we may slowly build up if we are not in too great a hurry."

A CRUCIAL CATECHISM.

He then proceeds to discuss what is necessary to be done to convert Oxford into an imperial university that the empire needs.

"And here let us pin the discussion down for a moment by framing a brief catechism, suggested by the considerations advanced. Let us ask—1. Are the university and the colleges doing all that their resources permit for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of research? 2. Are the colleges using and choosing their tutors in the most effective way? 3. Are they likely to get and to retain in the future, with the same ease as in the past, the staff and the services that the university and the colleges really need? 4. Is the system of university and

college finance so framed and worked as to secure efficiency—financial and intellectual? Is it so framed as to combine the new needs of the university and the empire with those of the old? 5. Is Oxford welcoming as they deserve the new studies which have arisen since 1880, without forgetting the extended borders of the old? 6. Is her machinery so devised as to supply the public services—the professions—as they have altered, with the men trained as they ought to be trained in the number that is required? 7. What is being done to assist the army in providing it with educated officers? 8. Are the colleges tapping the social strata which will supply the recruits that Oxford requires for all that she hopes to do?

"In a word, is the university to her utmost possibility educating capable men (and women?), creating and employing the best kind of teachers, fostering the best knowledge? The present writer, at any rate, who is not of those who believe that Oxford has stood still, or is sunk in sloth, far from it, certainly could not answer these and similar questions with an unhesitating affirmative, and he is convinced that scarcely one competent person who knows the facts would do so either."

POST-GRADUATE SCHOOLS AND NO CHURCH TESTS.

He then goes on to explain what he thinks Oxford should do under each of these heads. We have not space to follow him throughout the whole of his recommendations, but will quote one or two. He says:

"Post-graduate schools do not exist. Oxford, then, must create them—schools in economics, sociology, archeology, art, and all the branches of science that science demands; they may have courses of one, or two, or three years, they may provide degrees and classes, honors or pass, they may be few or many, but come they must if liberal education is to be saved and the just claims of knowledge and research are to be met. For they are, and must be, part of the machinery which she provides as a seat of learning. Furthermore, Oxford must frankly sacrifice the last dike of the Anglican tradition which still closes the B.D. and the D.D. to all but the Anglican."

DEMOCRATIZE THE UNIVERSITIES.

Considering that *Blackwood* has ever been a most unyielding champion of all Toryism, this last admission is significant indeed. The paper concludes with an earnest and eloquent appeal to Oxford to cease to draw her students from the aristocratic classes, but to attract to her halls students from all classes of the community.

"The future of our race, if we would but act

upon our beliefs, rests beyond all controversy on a national determination at all costs to see that not a single brain in the nation is starved or lost. It is no use blinking facts: to-day, hundreds of brains are starved, stunted, or lost—Oxford does not command the respect and confidence of more than a section of the nation. But with 1903 Oxford can begin at least to plan and dig the foundations of a university, national as the term has not been understood save in Scotland."

WITH THE THEOSOPHISTS.

PIERRE LOTI continues in both the February numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his striking travel articles on India. He takes us this time on the road to Benares to visit the Theosophists of Madras, and he clothes the subject in his well-known exquisite style. In the house of the Theosophists he found a warm welcome, especially from two men,—the one a European who, wearied with agitations and uncertainties, had taken refuge in the detachments preached of old by Buddha; the other a Hindu who, after winning high honors in the universities of Europe, had returned to India with a certain contempt for our Western philosophies. M. Loti asked them to give him proofs of their statement that something of man's individuality resists for a time the shock of death. They replied that they could not offer visible proof, for the perception of those who were improperly called the dead required special senses and special temperaments, but in their library there were books which gave well-accredited details of apparitions. M. Loti was disappointed. He asked about the fakirs, and received the unexpected reply that there were none. The Hindu went on to explain that there were plenty of mendicant fakirs, but the old class of "seeing" fakirs, possessed of real power, had died out, though the records of them remained in the library.

THE THEOSOPHIST PHILOSOPHY.

After further talk, M. Loti was sent on to the Theosophists of Benares. Then follows an inimitable description of the Temple of Jugger-naut and the Taj. At length he comes to the House of the Wise Men, where he was warmly received, and where they say to him with a calm certainty, "Our philosophy begins where yours ends." M. Loti describes in exquisite language these sages working at the *arcana* of Brahminism, which includes conceptions too lofty for our degenerate comprehension. Their flesh is nourished by no other flesh, and by long medi-

tation and prayer they have acquired delicacies and subtleties of conception which are unknown to us; and yet they say in all modesty, "We do not know anything, we understand with difficulty, we only seek to learn."

MRS. BESANT AND MME. BLAVATSKY.

Then M. Loti gives us a picture of Mrs. Annie Besant, with her still charming countenance under her white headdress, living detached from the world, with bare feet, frugal as the wife of a Brahmin, and austere as an ascetic. On her M. Loti counted to open for him a little the gates of knowledge, for he felt that there were fewer barriers between her and him, inasmuch as she had been formerly in his world and his native tongue was familiar to her. He spoke to her of Mme. Blavatsky, the sad memory of whom sufficed to render him skeptical; but Mrs. Besant pleaded that the intention was so excellent as to excuse Mme. Blavatsky for having attempted to work miracles in order to convince the outside world. Mrs. Besant went on to say that Theosophists had no dogmas, and that M. Loti would find among them Buddhists, Brahmins, Moslems, Protestants, Catholics, and Orthodox,—in fact, people of every faith, or none. "What is necessary in order to be one of you?" asked M. Loti, and the answer was—to take an oath to consider all men as your brothers without distinction of caste or color, and to treat with the same regard the most humble workmen or princes; to take an oath also to seek truth by all possible means in the anti-materialistic sense. "It is in an esoteric Brahminism under its most ancient form," Mrs. Besant continued, "that we find peace and light. It seems to us to contain the highest expression of truth which it is given to man to know." There is much more of the same kind, but we cannot leave the subject without noting the unforgettable description which M. Loti gives of the animals and birds which depend on these sages for their sustenance, and which are exquisitely free from the terror and shyness inculcated in them by sad experience in other lands.

THE FOSSIL MAN OF KANSAS.

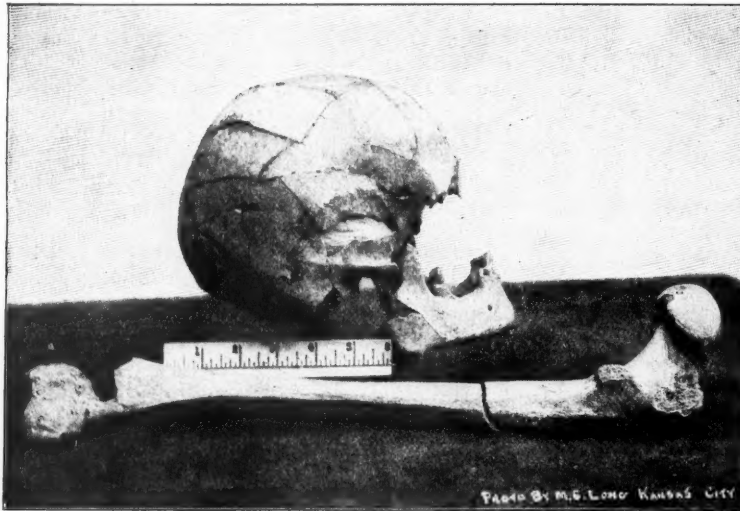
AT the recent Congress of Americanists in New York, and also at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, the subject of the human skeleton discovered about one year ago near Lansing, Kan., was fully discussed. Geologists are divided in their conclusions as to the antiquity of the bones, evidence of which must be sought in the nature of the surrounding de-

posits. In the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, Prof. S. W. Williston, who has examined the place of discovery, gives an illustrated account of his investigations.

The skeleton was exhumed at the end of a cave or tunnel which a farmer and his two sons were excavating in the side of a hill near the mouth of a ravine opening into the Missouri River valley. This ravine is less than a mile in length, with a fall of more than one hundred feet. Very near its mouth it has a tributary branch, perhaps a quarter of a mile in length, coming from the south, nearly parallel with the river-bank. The excavation was made at the extremity of the intervening spur, beginning a few feet above the bed of the ravine and extend-

the decomposition of the ligaments had occurred, nor could it have been exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time, nor even for a short time to the depredations of predatory animals, while yet inclosed in the flesh. In other words, it seems almost beyond dispute that the person had either been thrown into the water very soon after death, or had been drowned, and that the body had remained immersed in comparatively quiet water until covered so deeply by the soil that it could no longer suffer the vicissitudes of exposure to the atmosphere and predatory animals. Evidences of artificial or accidental burial beneath the silt are wanting, and are improbable. So far as any theory of the age of the skeleton is contradictory to this evidence, it may be rejected."

It is held by Professors Winchell and Upham that the material covering the remains was deposited during the time of the fourth recrudescence or southward extension of the glaciers in the United States, in what is known as the Iowan stage, during the next to the last glacial extension, which reached as far south as central Iowa. According to this view, the Missouri River was filled to a depth of one hundred feet or more, but has since been excavated to its present level, and the material covering the Lansing



SIDE VIEW OF SKULL AND FEMUR FOUND IN THE LANSING TUNNEL.

ing southward nearly horizontally for a distance of seventy feet. The cave is floored with carboniferous limestone, but the material excavated is believed to have been deposited by the river, or else by recurrent freshets in the ravine. The present course of the river is at the opposite side of the flood plain, a mile or more distant, but until within a few years the river flowed only a few hundred yards from the cave entrance.

Professor Williston affirms his belief in the post-glacial age of the remains, attributing their inhumation to a time when the Missouri River flowed at an elevation of from forty to fifty feet above its present bed. He says:

"It seems very probable that the skeleton had been immersed in water while yet held together by the flesh. It is impossible that it could have been subjected to strong currents of water after

skeleton represents a part of the deposit that has not since been carried away. Professor Upham estimates the age of the skeleton at about twelve thousand years.

Other geologists, including Professor Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, assign the skeleton to various periods—all far short of the glacial epoch.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN ON THIS CONTINENT.

In conclusion, Professor Williston has one or two suggestive paragraphs bearing on the general subject of the antiquity of the American man:

"As to the character of the remains themselves, both Dr. Hrdlicka and Dr. Dorsey, to whom may confidently be left the final decision, assert that they are of modern type, and might well belong to an Indian inhabiting the plains

region within quite recent times, so far as anthropological evidence goes. Nor does this verdict as to the character of the remains have much to do with either of the views presented. It is certainly not improbable that the widespread races of American Indians date back for thousands of years in their history. Mr. Upham's estimate of the time since the death of the Lansing man is about twelve thousand years, a not unreasonable time for the evolution of the American Indian.

"Evidences of the high antiquity of man in America have hitherto been wanting, or doubtful, and the Lansing man, whichever age is assigned to him, can claim but little greater age than might be given him from *a priori* reasoning. One must frankly admit that proofs of man's contemporaneity with the many extinct animals of the pleistocene times in North America have been few, and perhaps in some cases doubtful. But that man has existed with some of the large extinct animals of North America, the present writer, in company with other vertebrate paleontologists, believes. But this belief does not carry with it, necessarily, a belief in any very great antiquity. It seems very probable that some of these large animals, such as the elephant, mastodon, and certain species of bison, have lived on this continent within comparatively recent times.

"Furthermore, if the evidences of the commingling of human and extinct animal remains in South America are to be accepted, and such evidences seem almost beyond dispute, it must necessarily follow that man has existed on our own continent for a yet longer time, since there could have been no other way for him to reach the southern continent than through the Isthmus of Panama."

THE TREE-DWELLERS OF MALAYA.

IN the excellent April number of *Outing*, Mr. Caspar Whitney, its editor, has a description of the tree-dwellers of the Malay Peninsula, whom he visited in the course of a rhinoceros hunt. The inaccessible country of these strange people was reached on elephant-back, and Mr. Whitney gives some surprising facts in regard to the agility of these great creatures, apparently so clumsy, when they are traversing the narrow valleys and steep mountains of the interior of Malaya. The huge beasts explored every step where the path was uncertain, and surmounted ascents that a man with hobnailed shoes would find difficult or impossible. He never saw one slip, and they kept going even when sunk belly-deep in the swamp. Three miles an hour was

the average speed, each elephant carrying six hundred or seven hundred pounds on fair roads, and four hundred pounds when climbing the mountains.

The country of the tree-dwellers is a primeval forest of upstanding trees, "limbless to their very tops, where umbrella-like they open into great knobs of foliage, and form a huge canopy so dense that not a ray of sunlight may break through. Below is the most luxurious and wettest undergrowth to be found on earth."

The Sakais, or tree-dwellers, build their houses in this country in forked trees, eight to twelve feet above the ground, and reached by bamboo ladders, which are hoisted at will. "The house itself is very much of the kind of shack we put up for each night's shelter, except that the flooring is lashed together piece by piece and bound securely to the tree limbs by rattan."

The tree-dwellers are armed with long blow-guns shooting poisoned arrows, and showed themselves inclined to respect generous treatment. But their shyness and wariness was phenomenal, and Mr. Whitney, in the course of his stay, never could get within arm's-reach of them. They are smallish people, of lighter complexion than the Malays, though not so good-looking. They have no idols, no priests, no places or things of worship, no written language, and their speech is a corrupted form of Malay.

The bamboo furnishes most of their articles of ornament and utility. The blow-gun is a bamboo about an inch and a half in diameter and six and a half feet in length. The bore, drilled most accurately, is a quarter of an inch, and the darts nine inches in length, about the circumference of a heavy darning-needle, sharpened at one end and poisoned. With these, they secure all the meat they eat in the jungle,—birds monkeys, snakes, and lizards. They also have knives made of bamboo. Mr. Whitney speaks with admiration of the accuracy of these blow-guns, and says the Sakais could hit a small target sixty feet distant.

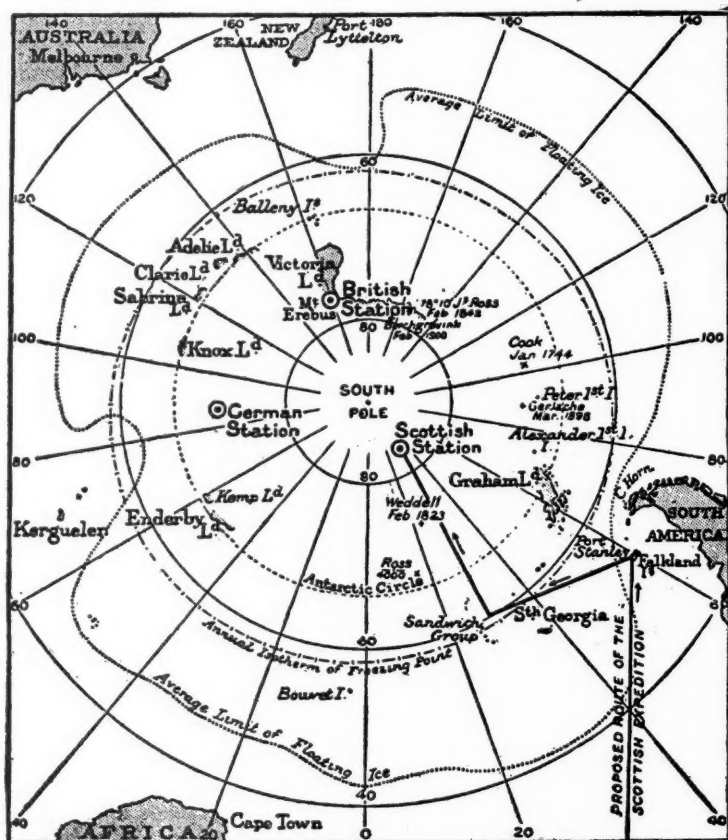
ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE outline map, reproduced from the *Geographical Journal*, shows the bases of three of the four expeditions now engaged in exploring the far South, the area of which is said to be greater than twice that of Europe. These are the English, the German, and the Scottish parties. The fourth party, the Swedish, has its base near the Falkland Islands.

The German expedition, amply equipped and provisioned, did not expect to report to civilization before June, 1904.

An auxiliary vessel, the *Morning*, recently entered the Antarctic regions, carrying additional equipment for the British expedition, which is exploring south of New Zealand.

the sea were all known, it would appear that many a good ship posted as missing had been overwhelmed in one of these terrible cataclysms, more dangerous than any tempest. Unfortu-



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE OPERATIONS OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS NOW IN THE FIELD.

The Scottish expedition, under the command of W. S. Bruce and on board the *Scotia*, sailed from the Falkland Islands for the far South in January, 1903. The other three expeditions have had a year's start of the Scottish expedition, but the latter has an able leader and staff, "and will doubtless do equally important work.

VOLCANOES UNDER THE SEA.

ALL the known facts prove, it is said, that volcanic eruptions do actually occur in the bottom of the ocean, and it is obvious how important it is for the safety of navigation that these dangerous zones should be clearly defined, from time to time, in order that they may be avoided. It is pretty clear that if the secrets of

nately, it seems that the course of these eruptions cannot, at any rate at present, be foretold by scientific men. Astronomers can foretell the manner of an eclipse and the date of a comet's return, and meteorologists can trace beforehand the course of a cyclone or the extent of a flood; but, so far, no definite law has been deduced from the multitude of facts collected about volcanic eruptions. Japan particularly suffers from these visitations, and in hardly a less degree, Central America. But even in these dangerous zones the eruptions do not, so far as can be observed, occur in any regularity which would enable scientific men to warn mankind of their coming. In the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Thoulet deals with this fascinating subject.

ISLANDS THAT COME AND GO.

Much less is known of submarine volcanoes than of those on land, naturally enough, for the science of hydrography is mainly pursued as an aid to navigation, and the greater depths of the ocean do not interest the navigator; he only wants to be warned where he may expect shoals. When he is out at sea, he does not care how many miles of water he has below his keel. The whole subject demands the pen of a Jules Verne. At any rate, the fact of the existence of submarine volcanoes cannot be denied. An island called Julia appeared to the south of Sicily in 1831, and vanished again after an existence of about two months. Soundings taken at the spot showed a depth of fifty meters. An island called Sabrina appeared and disappeared in 1811 in the neighborhood of the Azores. In 1866, the island Georgios appeared in the Archipelago of Santorin. So lately as September, 1901, the little island of Bermuja, in the south of the Gulf of Mexico, suddenly disappeared. These eruptions generally occur in comparatively shallow water; but sometimes, as in the case of the island of Sabrina, the depth is very great. At the spot where that island vanished, an enormous fissure has been traced at a depth of at least three thousand five hundred meters.

ZONES OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

M. Thoulet considers that there are two great zones of volcanic activity,—the one terrestrial, running through Central America, Mexico, the Antilles, the south of Spain, Santorin, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, to the Malay Archipelago; while the other line traverses the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Tristan d'Acunha, St. Helena, Ascension, the Canaries, the Azores, and Madeira.

PECULIARITIES OF REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

THE last number of the *Biologisches Centralblatt* publishes the results of a somewhat unusual series of observations made by Dr. F. Werner, of Vienna, upon reptiles and amphibians, members of the animal kingdom of which comparatively little is known.

It is not exactly easy to form an idea of the sense-perception of an animal that is not constantly under observation, for our own preconceived ideas concerning them may be a source of error in the interpretation of their actions. The writer observed one hundred and eighty-six specimens, about one-third of which were free, and took care that the animals should not be

affected by fear or unusual conditions, or know that they were being watched.

Both reptiles and amphibians are strongly attracted by water even at distances too great for it to be detected through any sense known to us; and on this account, the writer explains it as a sort of chemical attraction. Sunlight also attracts them (*heliotropism*) independently of the heat associated with it, and in winter they would come out from places in the laboratory where they were sleeping to sun themselves, even when this necessitated leaving a warm place and lying before an open window.

Sight, perhaps, is the most acute of the senses in all reptiles and amphibians. Alligators and crocodiles see best sidewise, and can also see backward at an angle of 40 degrees. They can see a man at a distance equal to about ten times their own length, but fishes, etc., in the water, not more than a distance of one-half their own length away. Land turtles can see farther than water turtles. Snakes have extremely dull sight. The boa constrictor, for example, cannot see more than one-fourth or one-third of its length away, and three species of vipers that were tested could only see as far as one-eighth to one-fifth of their own length away. Frogs can see to a distance of fifteen or twenty times their own length.

With regard to hearing, although the drum of the ear is well developed in reptiles, all, so far as observed, are entirely deaf except alligators and crocodiles, which can hear to a slight extent, as might be expected from the fact that they produce calls for one another. The boa is entirely deaf.

Apparently, the sense of taste is not entirely lacking in any reptile or amphibian. Even the snake has a sense of taste sufficiently delicate to distinguish between different species of frogs, although the tongue itself is withdrawn into a sheath when the animal eats, and the sense of taste must be located somewhere else—perhaps in the palate.

The snake's tongue also presents the only remarkable point observed with regard to the sense of touch either in reptiles or amphibians. By means of this organ, the snake doubtless obtains knowledge of surrounding objects which it has never touched.

The tongue is moved rapidly up and down, and apparently the air vibrations produced strike against objects and are reflected back from them in such a way as to give an idea of their position.

It has been found that there is a growth limit for every kind of animal, and as a rule, this maximum size is reached at about the same time as sexual maturity; but there are exceptions among

reptiles and amphibians, especially among the snakes, many of which grow as long as they live, and live until they die a violent death. Death from old age appears to be unknown to them.

The largest kind of snake now living is *Python reticulatus*, which may grow to a length of ten meters, while the other species of python do not attain a length of over one and one-fourth meters.

Boa constrictor is the largest kind of boa, reaching a length of six meters, although no other kind is over three meters long; and it is curious to note that the species developing to the largest size is the smallest of all the boas when hatched, and the species that is the largest when first hatched is the smallest of all the boas at maturity.

Many snakes become of one color in old age, although in youth they have distinct color patterns. Although snakes, crocodiles, and turtles are very long-lived, some reptiles, such as certain lizards, do not live more than a year or two.

ALCOHOL: FOOD OR POISON.

THE alcohol question is of immediate interest in France, where the spread of drinking habits among all classes of the population, due in part at least to the unfortunate system of practical free trade in liquor, has excited the alarm of all thoughtful minds. M. Dastre, in the second February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, attacks this old yet ever new problem, and succeeds in showing that the question whether alcohol is good or bad, useful or injurious, is by no means capable of a direct answer. Everything depends on the quantity absorbed, the condition of the drinker, and the proportion of pure alcohol contained in the liquor consumed; indeed, M. Dastre shows us that alcohol can be at one time a medicine, at another a poison, at another a stimulant, and at another a food. The extreme view of the teetotalers is that alcohol is always a poison, and they deny that it has any hygienic or alimentary value. This is, of course, disputed by physiologists; but, unfortunately for the theorists, it is found that the limit of dose beyond which alcohol becomes a poison is in practice almost always passed, and thus the abuse of this substance is continually sapping the intelligence, the morality, and character of humanity and enormously increasing the total volume of crime.

M. Dastre tells us that when the use of alcohol has become a habit it degrades the organism instead of maintaining it, so that there is really no place for alcohol in a rational diet except in insignificant quantities. What really interests physiologists, however, is not the recommendation of

a suitable diet for the people, but the light which may be thrown upon the human body by studying the action of alcohol on it. Some five years ago, the United States Government opened an inquiry into the diet of people, and the head of the commission, Professor Atwater, paid special attention to the question of alcohol. He deprived a person on whom he experimented of all butter and vegetables, substituting an equivalent quantity of alcohol, and found that the condition of the subject remained exactly the same. On the other hand, the experiments of Van Noorden and his pupils, Stammreich and Miura, seemed to show that alcohol is not equivalent, isodynamically, to other foods.

Views of Various Experts.

La Revue for February 15 opens with a symposium contributed to by eminent French doctors and others on the question whether alcohol is a food or not. Dr. Roux says that while it may be admitted that alcohol may be a food under certain conditions, that does not limit the need for fighting against it, as those who drink alcohol will never consent to drink it in small quantities. There is no doubt whatever that alcohol is harmful in the way it is taken. Professor Metchnikoff says flatly that alcohol is merely a poison. Dr. Brouardel denounces alcohol as an element of physical decadence and moral ruin for the greater part of the European nations. Dr. Richet says that alcohol is a food; when taken very pure, in small doses, it is practically inoffensive. But from the economic point of view, it is a food without any advantages.

Professor Lancereaux says that alcohol is dangerous, but that he thinks as much wine as three liters a day may be drunk without harm. Dr. J. Héricourt replies by considering the cases of three men—an abstainer, an ordinary drinker, and an alcoholic—attacked by the same disease. The abstainer will recover easiest, the ordinary drinker will have the next best chance, while the alcoholic will have no chance at all. Dr. Faisans says that alcohol is one of the most potent factors in the propagation of consumption; he mentions that out of twenty-four alcoholics under his care, fourteen are tuberculous. Professor Joffroy is of opinion that a certain quantity of alcohol may be taken with impunity, but he nevertheless declares that it is a poison. Dr. Legrain says that alcohol may be a chemical food, but it is not a physiological or hygienic food. The conclusion seems to be that alcohol may be a food, that depending on the definition of the word food; but that practically all the leading authorities in France regard its consumption as at best useless and at worst ruinous.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE series of articles on "Great Business Combinations of To-day" is continued in the April *Century* with "The So-called Steamship Trust," by J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N. This writer rather tends to defend the financiering of the steamship combination, in so far, at least, as the charge of overcapitalization is concerned. In this fleet of 1,100,000 tons, he shows that the capitalization is \$155 per steamship ton. While this average cost is, when taken alone, high, compared with the price for which new and better ships, with later devices for handling cargo and saving coal, can be built abroad, it is not, perhaps, so high as one would suspect. This writer says the average cost in the United States for efficient steamers, not tramps, is from \$70 to \$110 per ton for freighters, and from \$110 to \$200 per ton for fast craft, while steamers of exceptional speed and equipment will cost more than this maximum. Thus, the average cost per ton of the International Company's fleet is a reasonable mean between the limits set down for fast steamers, while the composite fleet is made up of types entitled to more modest classification. The company has in service seven steamers of 20 knots, three of 17 knots, and eleven of 16 knots, or twenty-one in all above the 16-knot rate.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker has a very readable article on "Butte City, Greatest of Copper Camps," which has grown up out of the bare desert, protected from the rest of civilization by high and forbidding mountains. Today, over a million dollars every week is taken out of the ground at Butte. A surprisingly large portion of the money yield of the mines is earned and held by residents, and Mr. Baker says that money seems more free and the people more prosperous than in any other town of the United States. Butte is the Paradise of the labor union; common miners receive \$3.50 a day; carpenters, \$5; bricklayers, \$6. The stores are magnificent. Miners wear fifty-dollar suits of clothes, and buy gorgeous sets of furniture to put in any unpainted shack.

Mr. Charles Moore gives an account of "The Restoration of the White House," the writer being a clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. His thorough account of the work which has just been done to carry to completion Hoban's and Latrobe's plans for the exterior of the President's house is illustrated minutely and profusely with drawings by well-known illustrators. Francis E. Leupp contributes some witty "Humors of Congress;" J. F. McLaughlin gives a sketch of Col. Matthew Lyon, "A Picturesque Politician of Jefferson's Time," and there are further chapters of Prof. Justin H. Smith's "Prologue of the American Revolution."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

DR. RICHARD T. ELY begins *Harper's Magazine* for April with a careful study of "Economic Aspects of Mormonism." Dr. Ely calls the organization of the Mormons "the most nearly perfect piece of social mechanism with which I have ever in any way come into contact, excepting alone the German army." It is this perfect mechanical organization of the Latter-Day Saints that accounts for the great economic success of the Mormons. As to the present status of polygamy,

Dr. Ely shows that the Gentile influence, with the growth of fashion and luxurious living, operates against plural marriages; in fact, it was one of the purposes of polygamy to encourage plain living, frugality, and industry, as even a moderately rich man with four or five families would be obliged to live carefully. The social defect of polygamy, Dr. Ely thinks, is the lessening of the influence of the father. He adds the generally recognized defect of the absence of spirituality as an element in the faith of the Mormons which seems to be a result of the practice of polygamy.

Mr. Carl Snyder writes on "Physiological Immunity," and attempts to explain the philosophy of our modern scientific efforts to ward off infections and to provide the body with new weapons of defense when the infection has come. The very latest theory to account for the baleful effects of disease microbes, and for their defeat, is that of Professor Ehrlich, head of the Institute of Experimental Medicine at Frankfort. He supposes that there exist in the animal cell what he terms "side-chains," or partially saturated groups of atoms, whose normal function it is to enable the cells to take up from the blood stream their food elements, which, passed on into the interior, become a part of the cell itself. His theory supposes that the poisons fix themselves to the side-chains and bar the way to the entry of normal food material. Under certain conditions, the side-chain and poison molecule are thrown off from the cell, and new side-chains being formed, the cell resumes its orderly life. But not only this; a superabundance of new side-chains is formed, and these are sloughed off into the blood stream, there to float about as free units. Given, then, that a poison is introduced into the system, these free side-chains in the blood will fix the poison before it ever reaches the cells at all. They confer immunity from disease.

A pleasant literary feature of this number appears in the "New Longfellow Letters," with comment by Mary Thacher Higginson, niece of the first Mrs. Longfellow. The correspondence is of the date of 1830 and the immediately succeeding years. A sketch of "The Land of Theocritus," by William Sharp, has its classical influence reinforced by delicately tinted pictures. There are the concluding chapters of "The Dutch Founding of New York," by Thomas A. Janvier, a short story by Alice Hegan, author of "Mrs. Wiggs," and other notable contributions of fiction.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *Scribner's*, which appears in a very handsome special cover with the Easter sentiment, contains "An Explorer-Naturalist in the Arctic," Mr. Andrew J. Stone's account of his expedition to the Bering Sea islands in search of new specimens of flora and fauna. The record of the white man as a universal destroyer is well maintained in the present condition of animal life in these beautiful islands, which only a short time ago possessed the most valuable and interesting fur-bearing creatures that the world has ever had. In the sea, there once lived vast herds of sea cows,—magnificent animals, grazing on the shore on seaweed, kelp, and marsh grasses. In thirty years after the arrival of the white man, the entire race was exterminated.

The valuable fur seals are being persecuted beyond endurance. The still more valuable sea otter has been driven from the shores everywhere, and the miserable scattered fragments of the most valuable of all fur-producing animals can no longer find peace or safety near land.

WHAT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DOES.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, writes on the organization and functions of that department of the Government. He shows that the Secretary of the Treasury has for many years been obliged to devote two-thirds of his time to problems bearing little or no relation to the strictly fiscal business of the Government. The establishment of the Department of Commerce will greatly aid in so relieving the Secretary of the Treasury that he may give his chief attention to the Government's financial business. In addition to raising and distributing \$1,000,000,000 of government revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury has before him the problems of an intricate and diverse currency system. He supervises the whole national banking organization of the country; he is the custodian of \$800,000,000 of gold and silver coin stored in the Treasury vaults; he, with the Treasurer of the United States, is responsible for the \$200,000,000 representing the government cash balance; he controls the mints and assay offices, directs the operations of the great factory employing 3,000 operatives in printing money and government securities, is responsible for collecting commercial statistics, and is at the head of the greatest auditing offices in the world.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, in a handsomely illustrated article, "Below the Water Line," gives a vivid account of the life of the engineers and firemen in the machinery-room and stokehole of a transatlantic liner; Mrs. H. M. Plunkett gives the story of "Ten Co-Educated Girls Two Hundred Years Ago;" Clarence Cary describes "Dalny, a Fiat City," the new and chief commercial terminus of the great Trans-Siberian Railway system on the North China Pacific coast, and there is the usual pleasant array of fiction features.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *McClure's Magazine* is an exceptionally entertaining number, but is more occupied than is usual with fiction and other æsthetic features. The sixth chapter of Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" deals with the defeat of the Pennsylvania Railroad by Mr. Rockefeller's combination, the passing of its dividend by the Pennsylvania, and the absorption of the Empire Transportation Company, the rival pipe line backed by the railroad, into the all-devouring Standard Oil Company. This was in 1877; and while the struggle with Mr. Rockefeller had left the Pennsylvania Railroad with empty coffers, the Standard Oil Company paid a dividend of 50 per cent. The downfall of the Empire concern was quickly followed by the collapse of all the independent pipe lines, and Mr. Rockefeller was absolute master of the entire oil-transportation business. As a result of four years' work, Mr. Rockefeller controlled 90 per cent. of the oil-refining interests of the country, and the entire oil-gathering system; he was recognized by the four great trunk lines as the autocrat of the business, who had merely to express his wish to get what he wanted from them, and he was able to raise the oil market to an un-

natural figure, giving him a net profit of fifteen to twenty-five cents a gallon, and held it there for six months.

OTHER ARTICLES IN THIS NUMBER.

There is an authoritative analysis of the work of Hogarth, with a sketch of the artist's life, by Mr. John La Farge, very beautifully illustrated with pictures of Hogarth's famous paintings. Mr. La Farge says that the reason Hogarth has gone out of fashion and is now so much a mere name is that his works, which were known so well to our forefathers, have the habit of showing disagreeable sides of life too frankly, calling a spade a spade. Adrian Kirk, in "Masters of Their Craft," makes a pleasant little study of the men who get their chief pleasure in life out of the exercise of their own skillful handicraft, treating them as artists in a broad sense. Eighth Avenue motormen, Fifth Avenue 'bus drivers, the foreman of a metropolitan newspaper's composing-room, and an engineer of the New York Central Railroad serve him for models of these interesting artists. There is a chapter of Clara Morris' autobiography, and a number of readable stories.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

A DESCRIPTION by William R. Stewart of the great Northwest Territories of Canada, which are being settled up by American emigrants, and a sketch of the New York financier, Jacob H. Schiff, by Robert N. Burnett, which appear in the April *Cosmopolitan*, are quoted from in another department. There is a capital illustrated article on Björnson, "The Prophet-Poet of Norway," by Louise Parks Richards, which gives a good account of the home life of the sturdy Scandinavian. She shows that the people of Norway have a wonderful love for Björnson—that he is in their hearts the first man in the country. This is in striking contrast to Ibsen's position. Ibsen is always alone, and looks on the people about him as would an analytical dissector. They regard him as a judge, and a severe judge. Björnson is in the midst of the people, and is one of them. Nearly every house in the country has his biography and one or more of his books on the family table. His photographs are displayed in the shop-windows of all the towns and cities, and even in the railway stations in the country one sees colored prints of his portrait hanging on the wall.

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION.

Dr. George F. Shears, writing on the choice of medicine as a profession, contradicts the current assertion that this profession is overcrowded. He says that this is in nowise true except as concerns the crowding in of incompetents, and that the opportunity is as great to-day as ever to make a name and place for one's self as a physician. He does not think that a university course is a very essential means of attaining high success in the profession of medicine. However, though the matriculates of the medical schools are showing now a larger percentage of graduates than ever before, yet even now the proportion of those possessing college degrees is not over 25 per cent. Dr. Shears emphasizes the value of one form of preparation that is rarely remembered by students of medicine. This is the acquirement of true business habits. He does not sympathize with the idea that a doctor should be a more or less eleemosynary institution, with his eyes so fixed on science that he has no chance to collect his fees. "There

still remains in the minds of many laymen the old-world idea that a professional fee is a gratuity and differs from other obligations. A prompt and proper compensation for services rendered should be insisted upon, not as a favor, but as a right."

THE "CURES" OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

There is an article from the pen of the late Julian Ralph on "Famous Cures and Humbugs of Europe." The "cure" season begins in August, when some two hundred thousand or more people gather from all parts of the world to the popular resorts, such as Homburg, Carlsbad, Aix-les-Bains, and lesser-known institutions. All sorts of theories and systems prevail in these "cures." "For instance, an American-English duchess recently boasted to me of the good which had been done to her by a course which was not only new to me, but which is so strange as to be almost comical. The 'air-and-draught' cure was what she praised, and it was a remedy for cold hands and feet." The patient retires to a bedroom with great apertures instead of windows. The hands and feet are left exposed, and the strong winds in the Ardennes, where this cure is situated, blow through the bedrooms and over the extremities of the patient, and in some mysterious way their members develop a strong circulation, and are presently able to resist cold and to guarantee to themselves uninterrupted warmth for all time to come.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

MR. S. G. ANDRUS, writing in the April *National Magazine* on "Men and Affairs in Modern Mexico," takes the ground that ultimate annexation of Diaz's country by the United States is within speaking distance, "when it is learned that no less than \$28,000,000 of capital from the States is invested in property and agriculture in Mexico, that the city of Chicago has forty Mexican investment companies, sending more than \$1,000,000 a month into the republic; that in the past five years a majority of 1,200 Mexican investment companies have been organized in the United States, and that in the city of Monterey alone, \$10,000,000 was recently invested by Americans in a single manufacturing enterprise." Mr. Andrus makes the statement that the Standard Oil interests have invested, in the past two years, more than \$18,000,000 in Mexican mines, and has in hand deals which will necessitate \$40,000,000 more.

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA.

Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis tells of the project to dig a ship canal across southern Florida. Such a canal would help chiefly the exports of New Orleans, Galveston, and Mobile and neighboring ports. The foreign commerce of these points aggregates at present three hundred million dollars, and they have a coastwise trade estimated as being larger. Such a canal must be at least a hundred miles long, but it will run through a region little above sea level, will have natural waterways to help it, and a soil easy to excavate. There are two main routes discussed, known as the upper and the lower,—one from the mouth of the Suwanee River to the St. Mary's, the other from Charlotte Harbor, on the Gulf, to Jupiter Inlet, on the Atlantic, *via* the Caloosahatchee River and lakes Hickpochee and Okechobee. There are other articles on the newly elected Governor Pardee, of California, the first native

governor of that State; "The New Berlin, a Monument to Wilhelm II.;" "The New Socialism and the Trusts," and "How Women are Winning the Ballot."

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

IN *Frank Leslie's* for April, there is a sketch of Pope Leo XIII. by Federico Paronelli, and a study of child labor in the United States by William S. Waudby, which we have reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month." A curious account of "The Fire-Walkers of Fiji" is contributed by Walter Burke. Fiji is a British crown colony, and in coronation week the Fiji Islanders prepared to celebrate by fire-walking. This ceremony consists in digging a great hole in the earth to make an oven, on which is put a collection of large rounded stones up to a foot in length. The stones are heated until they are literally red-hot, when the fire-walkers tread on them barefooted. Physicians have made the most careful tests of the great heat of this strange pavement, and have been unable to find that the devotees have prepared themselves in any way to lessen the effect on their extremities. Scientific observers have estimated that the heat must be hundreds of degrees above the boiling point, and yet the fire-walkers show not the slightest sign of any burns. Professor Langley and other scientists have investigated the phenomenon without any more satisfactory explanation than that the rapid evaporation from the surface of the skin taking place when the intensely hot stones come near it creates a momentary protection.

"The Autobiography of a Shop Girl" gives a very good idea of the life of the young women who wait on us in the big metropolitan stores. Their salaries range from five dollars to twenty-five dollars a week, with occasionally thirty dollars to exceptionally competent girls in the silk, fur, or suit departments. A brief sketch of N. C. Goodwin, the actor, and a number of short stories, with many illustrations, round out this issue.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the *World's Work* for April, there are articles on "A Day's Work of a Railroad President," by Mr. F. N. Barksdale, and "The Coming Automobile," by Mr. Henry Norman, which we have quoted from in another department. An account of the Young Men's Christian Association and its present work gives a striking idea of the varied and important work done by this "Vast Machine for Social Betterment." One of the most interesting departments of the association described here is that devoted to naval men. For instance, the Brooklyn branch is the regular club house of sailors with shore leave in New York Harbor, the average daily attendance being 365, and the average number of lodgers 125. When a Brooklyn policeman finds an intoxicated sailor, he takes him to the association building, instead of to the station-house, now. Sailors who have been robbed of their money and left unconscious on the street are sometimes found by the association people, taken to the naval building, sobered up, and hurried back to ship before their leave of absence has expired. Such work encourages sailors to leave allotments with the association. This is an arrangement by which the sailor can assign a part of his wages to the Young Men's Christian Association, about the only way the average sailor can be made to save anything.

The Brooklyn branch receives more than five thousand dollars a month in this way. It even acts as a general business agent, and when the sailors get into trouble in any part of the world they write to the secretary to help them out. This writer says the Young Men's Christian Association has now property worth thirty million dollars.

LEMON-RAISING,—A NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

W. S. Harwood describes the growing industry of lemon-raising in southern California, where there is only about five degrees difference between summer and winter temperature and lemons mature all the year around. Only a few years ago, Americans had no lemon-supply except that from Sicily. So rapidly has the industry progressed in southern California that last year there were shipped out of the State nearly six hundred thousand boxes of lemons, although nearly half of the four hundred thousand lemon trees have not yet reached bearing age. The climate is perfect, but the water-supply is deficient by at least twelve inches of annual rainfall. The extra water is obtained from great reservoirs in the mountains near by that hold the rains in check by means of enormous walls of masonry. The water is piped down into the valleys to the ranches, and meters measure the quantity used by each grower. This industry has been built up in spite of the small duty of one cent a pound on imported lemons, and in spite of the fact that California pioneers had to compete with the cheap labor of Sicily,—from 30 to 45 cents a day for men pickers, and from 6 to 12 cents for women pickers. In California, the planters have to pay from \$1.25 up to \$2.00 a day for the same work.

WOES OF THE EUROPEAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand tells of the woes of newspaper correspondents in Europe, and especially in Berlin, where he was a prominent member of the craft. He shows how impossible it is for a correspondent in Europe to be straightforward and direct in reports of interviews and news, owing to the impossibility of quoting the source of information, and still more to the danger of punishment if disagreeable facts are plainly stated. He says the correspondent in Europe must be in the thick of social activity, and must be liberal, too, with tips to subordinates of the men who can give news. The leading correspondents must have homes of comfort, and must throw them open to the official and unofficial world at stated intervals,—say, three or four times per season. Their private fortunes, or their incomes, must be large enough to admit of that. Their annual expenditures cannot be less than five thousand dollars, and may exceed fifteen thousand dollars. The London *Times*, for instance, pays its correspondents on a liberal scale, salaries of from five thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars being the rule; yet the majority of them find it necessary to make up regular deficiencies in their exchequer out of their own private funds.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MR. CHARLES A. CONANT begins the April *Atlantic Monthly* with an article on "The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges," intended to disabuse the minds of the good people who have come to regard these institutions as mere gambling-houses. A stock exchange is, Mr. Conant explains, not at all an elaborate Monte Carlo, and it has very useful and, indeed, necessary functions in a complex system. The

fundamental function is to give mobility to capital. Without the exchanges, the stock and bonds of a share company cannot be placed to advantage. The publicity of stock exchange quotations gives the holder of a security not only the direct benefit afforded by such publicity for the moment, but gives him, free of charge, the opinion of the most competent financiers in the capitals of Europe and America. A second benefit of these markets is in affording a test of the utility to the community of the enterprises asking the support of investors. Further, the produce exchanges afford a form of insurance. They enable a man with contracts to execute in the future to ascertain to-day what will be the cost of his raw material in the future, and by buying options to know that he will get the raw material at that cost, even though it may rise in the open market above the price which he could afford to pay for it in view of the price at which he has contracted to deliver his finished products. Still another important influence of the stock exchange is on the money market. The possession by any country of a large mass of salable securities affords a powerful guarantee against the effects of a severe money panic. Finally, the stock market, bringing all values to a level in a public market, determines the direction of production, and Mr. Conant shows that it would be difficult to imagine how this could be accomplished in any other way.

EMERSON AND HERMAN GRIMM.

There is an unusually interesting literary contribution in this number of the *Atlantic* in the letters between Emerson and Herman Grimm, the German prose writer and critic, the correspondence being edited by F. W. Holls. The German critic and the American philosopher met once in 1873, in Florence. This is Grimm's interesting impression: "A tall, spare figure, with that innocent smile on his lips which belongs to children and to men of the highest rank. His daughter Ellen, who looked out for him, accompanied him. Highest culture elevates man above the mere national, and renders him perfectly simple. Emerson had unassuming dignity of manner,—I seemed to have known him from my youth."

There is an exceedingly pleasant whimsical essay by Mr. S. M. Crothers, entitled "The Honorable Points of Ignorance." An anonymous study reviews "Makers of the Drama of To-day" with breadth and authority; the new installment of Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's novel, "His Daughter First," shows that the author of "Passe Rose" has not lost his distinction as a story-writer; there is a travel sketch, "In Old Brittany," by Anna S. Schmidt; an appreciation of Horace E. Scudder, former editor of the *Atlantic*, and an article on "The Social Unrest," by Mr. J. H. Gray, who assumes that labor and capital are to find their peace in the immediate future by collective bargaining, in the form of working agreements, between organized employers on the one side and organized workmen on the other.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT," writing in the March number of the *North American* on "The Venezuela Affair and the Monroe Doctrine," takes the ground that the original interpretation of the doctrine excludes any such construction as has recently been put upon it by foreign creditors who claim the right to sequester the customs duties of the Latin-

American states for the payment of ordinary debts. The theory of Señor Calvo, which seems to be adopted by this writer, is that so far as ordinary debts are concerned, foreign creditors, in the event of a default of payment, should be relegated for their payment to the courts of the debtor country exclusively, and that an enforcement of payment should not be attempted by diplomatic pressure, much less by acts of war.

THE NEW NILE RESERVOIR.

Writing of the object-lesson in expansion presented by the completion of the new Nile reservoir at Assouan, Mr. Frederic C. Penfield remarks that this great engineering achievement should have no more interested observers than in the United States, where the irrigation engineer is succeeding the railway-builder as a developer of the Western and Southwestern domains. The industry that will be chiefly benefited in Egypt will be cane culture. It seems that during the years when the Cuban crop was curtailed by war and political uncertainties much French and British capital was invested in sugar enterprises in Upper Egypt. The valley of the Nile is well adapted by climatic and other advantages for sugar-raising, and it is said that the Nile cane is of exceptional quality. It is predicted that the crop will be trebled in the coming five years.

OUR ACTUAL NAVAL STRENGTH.

Admiral Melville shows how dependent the national naval strength is upon the auxiliaries required by the fleet. Supremacy on the sea, as he shows, can only be secured by that nation which is rich in natural, manufacturing, and material resources, and whose people possess or can acquire the sea habit. As an illustration of the importance of naval auxiliaries, Admiral Melville cites the fact that Great Britain has invested from three to four times as much money in such auxiliaries as in battle-ships. These auxiliaries include training-ships, torpedo boats, supply vessels, cruisers, arsenals, docks, and naval stations, as well as countless incidentals necessary to supplement or to support the vessels of the battle line. The immense indirect cost of warfare is illustrated by the fact that the Spanish-American War cost over a million dollars a day for over a year, although in less than three months from the time of the declaration of war the Spanish fleets had been destroyed or captured and all open resistance by the Spanish troops had ceased. Admiral Melville reviews the various elements of our naval strength, especially our coal resources, our food-supply, our transportation facilities, our schools of technology, and what may be termed our national "sea habit." In concluding his article, Admiral Melville shows the importance of an adequate and efficient navy as a factor for peace.

LEGAL PENALTIES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

As an alternative for the modern system of penalties for criminal acts, Mr. Julian Hawthorne suggests the return to the system in vogue in colonial days by which persons having been convicted of law-breaking were sentenced to be branded with a letter or other mark indicating the nature of the crime of which they had been convicted. Having put this mark upon the guilty person, Mr. Hawthorne would permit him to go about in the world, and to mingle, if he chose, with better creatures than himself, yet being continually kept in mind of his crime. "It would, in short, put him in much the same condition as that provided by the divine law of conscience." While this seems but a slight punishment

for the murderer, Mr. Hawthorne reminds us that punishment is not the object which our enlightened public sentiment demands, but the reformation of the criminal. The mere consciousness of bearing an indelible mark, the dread of its revelation to the public eye, would, in Mr. Hawthorne's opinion, operate to make the man hesitate many times before doing evil again.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, the attorney-general of Nova Scotia, reviews the various attempts to secure trade reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He points out that during the last few years the United States has profited more by Canadian trade than any other nation in the world. While the imports from Great Britain by the Canadian people for the fiscal year ending June, 1902, were \$49,206,062, during the same period the imports from the United States were \$120,814,750. Canada's exports to Great Britain, however, have been very much greater than her exports to the United States. For the year 1901, Canadian exports to the United States amounted to \$70,000,000, and to Great Britain to \$105,000,000. It is believed that the figures for 1902 will show no great change in the proportion. The American tariff is much higher than the Canadian tariff, while the British market, of course, is absolutely open and free; so that many articles produced in Canada that are much needed in the United States are diverted to Great Britain.

RIGHTS AND METHODS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Albert S. Bolles takes the ground that labor unions should be required to organize legally, like other individuals associated for a distinct industrial purpose, so that responsibility may attach to their conduct. He also holds that so long as members of the unions are at enmity with their employers and consider a state of open or intermittent warfare as their true status or condition, their employers are justified in not recognizing the unions. And, in fact, it is questionable whether such associations should be permitted to exist at all. And the same doubt may be raised in regard to corporations which entertain toward their employees a similar spirit of aggression.

POLICE METHODS IN LONDON.

Josiah Flynt, whose studies of tramp life and the "under-world" in American cities have frequently appeared in our magazines, contributes an interesting paper on the London police system. The most striking facts, from the American point of view, that his observations reveal are: (1) that the force is composed mainly of honest and conscientious men; (2) that politics is not allowed to play any part in the management and direction of the organization; (3) that Londoners receive, in exchange for the taxes levied for the support of the force, a protection of life and property which makes London one of the safest cities in the world. The most striking difference between the London police and the police forces in the United States, as regards management, is that the former is an imperial force. As to police corruption in London, there is very little to report. Mr. Flynt found no corruption which could be compared with the blackmailing system for which the New York police have been so long notorious. "When a gambling-den is suspected, clever men are told to watch it until there can be no doubt that illegal gaming is going on. Then the raid takes place, the guilty parties are brought into court, and the magistrate or

judge gives them their punishment with very little delay. Appeals are seldom granted, and the Londoners are spared the disgusting postponements and legal subterfuges by which so many guilty gamblers escape imprisonment in the United States. Richard Canfield and his alleged gaming-house could not exist a week in London, if it be true that his 'dive' was run as openly as has been stated. The place would not only be raided, but Canfield would go to prison. Such a place might be able to run secretly for a while, but it would have to enjoy great luck to keep open for weeks."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Hamlin Garland writes appreciatively of the work of Mr. Howells in his article entitled "Sanity in Fiction;" Mr. W. D. McCrackan contributes an article on "Mrs. Eddy's Relation to Christian Science;" the Rev. John T. Driscoll writes on "Philosophy and Science at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century," and President Joseph Smith, of the reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, discusses "Polygamy in the United States: Its Political Significance."

THE ARENA.

IN his article on "Law and Human Progress," contributed to the *Arena* for March, Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, reviews the various changes that mark the progress of constitutional and statute law, from the point of view of social development. These changes are most notable in the departments of labor legislation, the rights of married women, the law of private corporations, and in the criminal law.

The municipal ownership of many quasi-public institutions seems likely to greatly modify our jurisprudence in the near future.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Mr. Edwin Maxey expresses the conviction that the trouble in Morocco may at any time develop complications that will convulse Europe. It is clear enough that reconstruction is a necessity in Morocco, but the question how, when, and by whom is still unanswered. Mr. Maxey shows that the jealousies of the great powers of Europe rather than any inherent strength of her own will determine the future of Morocco. England's interests would impel her either to maintain a *status quo* or else to back Spain. Italy, he thinks, would concede to France a free hand in Morocco in return for a like concession by France to her in Tripoli. In fact, it has been asserted that such an agreement already exists between the two powers. Germany's attitude, like that of Great Britain, is in favor of the maintenance of the *status quo*. The interest of the United States, at present, is, of course, purely a commercial one.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN OREGON.

Mr. W. S. U'Ren gives an account of the movement in Oregon for the initiative and referendum. This writer states that Oregon's experience shows that the politicians are at least as anxious as any other class of Americans to improve our system of government. The referendum measure was put forward especially by the newspapers as a non-partisan demand by the people, and in this way it made many friends in all parties. When the amendment went to popular vote, last June, it was adopted by the vote of 62,024 in its

favor to 5,668 against it. This is the first amendment to the Oregon constitution that has been approved by the people, though many have been rejected.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Duane Mowry writes on "The Passing of Church Influence;" Mr. B. O. Flower on "Giuseppe Mazzini;" Mr. Bernard G. Richards on "Zionism and Socialism;" Carrie L. Grout on "The Rights of Children;" and Dr. Henrik G. Petersen on "Hypno-Suggestion as a Therapeutic Agent."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN an article in *Gunton's* for March on "Importance of Currency Reform," the Hon. Charles N. Fowler dwells on the methods employed for the protection of national bank notes against default. He calls attention to the fact that, according to the special report made by the Comptroller of the Currency, if all the United States bonds which were deposited with the Government from 1863 to 1901, inclusive, to secure the payment of the notes of the national banks which had failed, had been lost, an average annual tax of only 8-1000 of 1 per cent. upon the notes outstanding during that thirty-eight years would have paid all the notes of the failed banks that had not been redeemed. This seems to substantiate Mr. Fowler's contention that "a credit currency can be made as safe as any currency." The two essential qualifications of a sound credit currency laid down by Mr. Fowler are these: first, there should be an adequate coin reserve; and, second, there should be a mechanical device for constant, swift, and frequent redemptions.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Theodore de Laguna points out various evils in the educational system of the Philippines as at present administered, and offers several suggestions in the line of reform. The greater number of American teachers now in the islands, in the opinion of this writer, should be sent home. Primary instruction should be intrusted to well-paid native teachers, and should also be invariably given in the local dialect. In the grammar schools established in the larger towns, however, part of the teaching force should be American, and the pupils should be taught English. Municipal schools should be supported in great part by insular, or at least provincial, funds. Suitable schoolhouses should be built and furnished. Text-books should be prepared in the native dialects for use in the primary schools. Wherever there has been established a municipal government, primary education should be made compulsory.

THE ARID LANDS AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Augustus Jacobson has a plan for the administration of arid lands now held by the Government which cannot be utilized until made available by irrigation. These lands, in his view, should not be sold, but should be held permanently and made to produce revenue for school purposes. They should be subdivided into tracts of ten acres each, and the revenue arising from their use should be appropriated to educate the children of the nation, in order to help equalize the opportunities of life for the young. The arid lands, in Mr. Jacobson's opinion, can be made to furnish the means to give every boy and girl in the United States all the education he or she can take.

OTHER ARTICLES

There are editorial articles in this number of *Gunton's* on the new trust law and "Poverty as a Character-Builder." Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid furnishes the usual monthly review of foreign affairs. A paper on the "Opening of the New Railroad in Cuba," by J. W. Davies, has been quoted from in another department.

THE YALE AND HARVARD ECONOMIC QUARTERLIES.

WRITING in the current number of the *Yale Review* on "The Passing of Pacific Blockade," Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey suggests that in cases where some form of pressure on recalcitrant nations is necessary, two courses are left to the aggrieved power: (1) what the Frenchmen call "intelligent destruction,"—that is to say, punitive methods without seizure of territory; or (2) some form of arbitration. As between these two methods, there can be, as Professor Woolsey intimates, no hesitation whatever from the American point of view.

The subject of the bonds of industrial corporations, to which comparatively little attention has been paid heretofore in this country, is treated by Mr. Lyman S. Spitzer, who analyzes the capitalization, assets, and liabilities of a number of the leading corporations of this class. Adopting the comparison instituted by Mr. Charles R. Flint of the earnings of forty-seven of the more prominent industrial corporations, not including the Standard Oil Company, with those of thirty-seven railroads, it appears that the earnings of the industrials averaged over 11 per cent. on the market value of the industrial stocks, and more than 7 per cent. on the par of the capitalization. The thirty-seven railroads averaged 4½ per cent. of the market value, and a little more of the par value of their capitalization. Mr. Spitzer, therefore, concludes that, in general, industrial bonds, at least those of the large consolidations, are amply secured, and are a stable and desirable investment.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, published for Harvard University, Mr. Frederick Kellogg Blue, of San Francisco, gives an analysis of the efforts of society to appraise its own welfare in the valuation of gifts and services of various kinds, both present and future. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, writes on "Branch Banking in the United States," weighing carefully the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. This writer duly considers the disadvantages of the plan at the present stage of economic development in this country. He believes that present tendencies toward concentration and integration of industries, together with the greater interdependence of industrial and financial institutions, render it doubtful whether it is expedient for the Government to hasten another step in the process, at least until we are able to see the outcome of the present tendency. A still more serious objection is that it would tend to displace the present arrangement under which banks in the smaller cities and towns are controlled by the men interested in the development of local industries and thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and the interests and possibilities of would-be borrowers.

In his article on "Occupations in Their Relation to

the Tariff," Mr. Edward Atkinson analyzes the statistics of gainful occupations in the United States for the purpose of determining what proportion of the workers would be directly injured by the immediate removal of protective duties. He concludes that less than 1,000,000 of the 29,000,000 engaged in such occupations would be injuriously affected by such removal, and challenges any one to find a larger number.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for March, Professor Vambéry, of Budapest, writes on "The Agitation Against England's Power." As a friend of England, this writer protests that the English manufacturers "take things far too easily, and, trusting too much to their own supremacy, many an advantage has been lost; the pupils have outstripped their master, and anger and envy are of little avail now. Nothing but an energetic pulling of one's self together, a thorough clearance of all the old system of education, can render assistance here."

THE EXTINCTION OF RARE BRITISH BIRDS.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith concludes his charming essay on the raven by a lament that so many of England's most interesting birds and animals are ceasing to exist. He says: "The bustard and the bittern, owing to the increase of the population and the reclamation of the fens, are things of the long past. The buzzard, the harrier, and the peregrine falcon are becoming rarer and rarer. The fork-tailed kite is as dead as Queen Anne. The Cornish chough is nearly as extinct as the Cornish language." He suggests that England should imitate the Americans and create a preserve for interesting wild animals, such as would otherwise be extirpated.

THE AVERAGE HINDU IN A NEW LIGHT.

In an article bearing the altogether misleading title of "Reincarnation," a Brahmin, Marayan Harischandra, describes the Hindu from an altogether new point of view. The ways of a Hindu, he says, are as clear as a crystal brook. His motives of conduct can always be known to a certainty, and his rules of conduct are as clearly defined as the laws of gravitation. His entire conduct depends on his belief in reincarnation and his doctrine of Karma, which is equivalent to the Christian doctrine "As thou hast sown, so shalt thou reap." There is very little basic difference between the principles of Brahminism and Christianity.

"But what is the average Hindu in his dealings with his neighbor? Even this: an ideal 'Christian,' save in one thing—where the interests of his loved ones are at stake. Then the saintliest Hindu becomes a sinner. He would see the whole world go to ruin if thereby he could bring happiness to his loved one—be it parent or child, wife or mistress. From his earliest childhood, the Hindu is taught one practical virtue,—to love his own people. Reverence for parents, love for brothers and sisters, constitute his chief moral training in his youth; from that, the love for wife and child follows in the course of nature. It becomes the keynote of his external conduct."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Robert Anderson pleads more passionately than before for the imprisonment for life of all professional

criminals; Mr. W. F. Lord dissertates upon the Brontë novels; Mr. L. Douglas discourses on the real Cimabue; Mr. I. C. Medd gives us a well-informed fact-and-figure-crammed paper upon agricultural education in Holland.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WITH the exception of Dr. E. J. Dillon's paper on "The Reign of Terror in Macedonia," there is nothing in the March *Contemporary Review* calling for special note. We have quoted briefly elsewhere from Mr. H. W. Nevins's article "The Chance in Ireland," and from Mr. W. R. Lawson's on the waking up of British railways.

THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE ON RELIGION.

Archdeacon Wilson contributes to the March *Contemporary* a paper on "The Influence of Scientific Training on the Reception of Religious Truth," from which we quote the following passage:

"Now, the most permanent, and perhaps the most important, effect of scientific training is to compel the ultimate adoption in theology of some scientific method of investigation, and to force us to find some firm ground in experience, and in the nature of things, for those beliefs which have been common to the whole human race and form the foundation of religion. The effect is, in a word, to compel the treatment of theology as a science; and, so far as the method is applicable, as an inductive science. None of us can as yet see all that is implied in this. But this, at any rate, can be seen: that the effect is to compel us to assume the reality of the phenomena with which religious experience is concerned, and to make them the foundation of faith. The prevalence of scientific method demands serious attention to the science of theology, as one dealing with facts of the highest importance, and submits to verification every stage of the inductions of that science. The ultimate result is to include religion in the realm of universal law."

LABOR AND TRADE-UNIONISM.

Mr. Haldane, M.P., reprints an address on "The Laborer and the Law," which he read some weeks ago to a working-class audience. In discussing the question of the monetary liability of trade-unions for the acts of their agents, he says the only way to keep the benefit funds free from liability would be to separate the benefit organization from the union organization. Mr. Haldane recommends that the obscurity of the present law should be cleared up in the following manner:

"The appointment of a small commission of experts to report upon the state of the law, and to say what it is, how it can be expressed, and what it ought to be. Such a commission should be small, and, above all, should not be representative of special points of view. It ought to be of a judicial or scientific character. A distinguished judge who has not manifested any particular tendencies in regard to labor questions in the course of his judgments might easily be found to pre-empt it. He might be assisted by another lawyer of eminence, selected in the same fashion. For the third member of the commission, and I think three would be the best number to constitute it, I should like to see chosen some distinguished man,—and there are several alive,—who has had experience, in high administrative office, of the working out of trade-union questions. Such a commission would frame a report, which,

of course, would not be conclusive, as to the remedy. But the conclusions to that report should be embodied in a bill and submitted for the consideration of Parliament by the government of the day."

RUSSIAN LIBERALISM AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Felix Volkhovsky, in a paper entitled "The Revival of Russian Liberalism," gives a very interesting account of the open revolt caused among the members of the local governments owing to the policy adopted by the government in regard to the committees recently appointed to inquire into the needs of Russian agriculture. The zemstvos, which were excluded from the deliberations of these committees, protested, and in one case held a counter-meeting in Moscow, whereupon several of the members were summoned to St. Petersburg to receive a reprimand from the Czar. Others lost their posts, were threatened with exile, or sent to live on their estates. Little petitions of rights were drawn up in several provinces, the parties responsible refusing to withdraw them. The Karkoff Zemstvo succeeded in passing a resolution that a complaint should be lodged in the Senate against the unjust strictures of the local governor; and they defeated the governor when he threatened to close their session if they did not revoke the resolution.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR.

Mr. E. Jerome Dyer contributes a paper on this question, the gist of which is a new suggestion,—that England should import Moplar from southern India. He says they are incomparably superior to the Matabele, and can be obtained at much less than the wage of African native labor ruling before the war. The Moplar are skilled miners; whereas Mr. Dyer asserts that Chinamen absolutely refuse to work underground.

"The Moplar is physically, morally, and socially superior to the best African, Chinese, or other colored laborer, as he is temperate in habits, obedient, industrious, and good-tempered. He is law-abiding, devoted to his family and loyal to his chiefs, and no fear need be entertained that difficulty would be experienced in returning him to his native land at the termination of his contract. As a safeguard in this respect, he should sign a contract before leaving India, agreeing that only 15 per cent. of thereabouts of his wage should be paid to him personally in Africa; 50 per cent. should be handed regularly to his family, if any, in India, and the balance should be paid to him on his return to India on the proper completion of his contract."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is another paper by "Voces Catholicæ," this time entitled "The Abbé Loisy and the Catholic Reform Movement." Mme. Duclaux contributes one of her charming French sketches. The Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco contributes a paper entitled "The Modern Pastoral in Italy."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly* for March, Col. G. E. Church has an important paper on "Canada and Its Trade Routes," in which he pleads for a new Canadian Pacific Railway to run at a distance of from two hundred to four hundred miles from the present line. Colonel Church lays great stress on Canada's agricultural future, and upon the inadequacy of the present transport

system. The production of wheat per acre is already, in Canada, double that of the United States; and in the Northwest Territories there are 205,000,000 acres of arable land, of which not more than 900,000 are at present under cultivation. But geographical conditions have forced all Canada's railways to run south of Lake Winnipeg; and strategically, her railways are in close touch with the United States frontier. It is therefore proposed to build a new transcontinental railway which would cross the country to the north of Lake Winnipeg. The line would take an almost direct course from Quebec to the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, reaching the Pacific coast at Port Simpson. It would be 2,839 miles long, or from 250 miles to 550 miles shorter than any existing Pacific railway. The line would also have the advantage of crossing the mountains at an elevation above sea level one-half that of any other Pacific railway north of Mexico. Other features of the scheme are brought out in an article contributed to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. A. C. Pigou contributes a logical defense of free trade, from which we quote the following:

"Unless England found that she could get the food she needs with less expenditure of effort by devoting herself to manufactures and exchanging them for foreign food materials than she could by growing all the food she wanted herself, she would not adopt this roundabout method of getting it. A tax either on foreign goods or on English manufactures, whether levied at our ports or at those of the United States, will diminish trade, and will compel us to change from the less to the more expensive way of getting some of our food. It is totally irrelevant to reply that America taxes English manufactures, and that nevertheless we trade with her. The point is that if she did not tax them we should do still more trade with her; whereas, on the other hand, if we were to retaliate and tax her exports to us, we should do still less. By her tariff, we are compelled to expend more effort than we should otherwise need to do in getting our grain and cotton; were we to set up a tariff, it would cost us more effort still."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. S. Rait writes on "The Tercentenary of the Annexation of England," the "annexation" being the coming of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. There is a literary supplement of fifty pages devoted to a play by Mr. W. Somerset Maugham. Sir Hiram Maxim writes in a humorous vein on Chinese labor, citing American experience with reference to the importation of Chinese into South Africa.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

ONE of the principal papers in the *National Review* for March is Mr. R. J. Boyd's scathing exposure of the Brussels Sugar Convention. Mr. Boyd is managing director of the great firm of James Keiller & Co., but he writes from the general public point of view. He lays stress upon the fact that the British West Indian sugar industry has failed, quite apart from the damage inflicted upon it by the Continental bounties.

"Sugar still comes to this country from the West Indies in small quantities, it is true, largely because it is in such a very different state to the Continental product. No two West Indian parcels are alike. There is no standard whatever, and every parcel has to be landed

and sold by auction. In addition to this, it loses a large amount of weight through drainage, and reaches its ultimate end in a very different condition to that produced by the enterprising German. Small wonder, then, that the West Indian has been unable to compete in this market. It must also be remembered that in importing raw sugar to this country from the West Indies, freight and charges have to be paid on a large proportion of waste material which must be eliminated in the process of refining, and with freight at 25 shillings per ton, as against 5 shillings from Germany and France, it is little wonder that the business is unprofitable."

If the beet-sugar industry of Europe were curtailed, its place would be taken, not by sugar from the West Indies, but from the Cuban producer and the American sugar-refiner. Another point raised by Mr. Boyd is that it will be quite impossible to ascertain whether imported confectionery and other goods made from sugar are made from the bounty-fed article or not.

RADICAL OXFORD.

"The Lament of an Oxford Tory," the Hon. Edward Cadogan, to wit, is caused by the successful onslaught which Radicalism and allied movements have made upon that old center of reaction. Mr. Cadogan is simply horrified by the decline of Toryism indicated by the following revolutionary changes:

"In Oxford, the opposition leaders are indeed working with a will. The walls of the university common rooms and public meeting-places are continually echoing to the forcible and vociferous denunciations of Mr. Lloyd-George, the graceful epigram and seductive persuasion of Lord Rosebery, the overpowering eloquence of Mr. John Morley, and the volubility of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. At one time, some of our colleges even fostered the opinions of the so-called Pro-Boers, until the ubiquitous generals asked these individuals for something more substantial than their sympathy. Certain of our college fellows rushed into print in a manner which startled the stagnant feelings of their more reserved and more pedantic brethren. One of the first indignation meetings against the government education bill took place in Oxford, and there are perhaps few places in England where this measure has met with so much hysterical animosity. The 'imperial idea,' so far from being a term to conjure with, is in Oxford dismissed with the sneer of contempt. Even the question of home rule is countenanced as a question thoroughly worthy of consideration, if not of approval. In fact, when it is said that all sections of the opposition find their admirers and followers in the university, even the Irish Nationalist party must not be excluded from the category."

There is not a single Conservative club in Oxford which is supported either by great numbers or by any enthusiasm; and the Union Society discusses problems which savor of Hyde Park socialism.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

IN the *Monthly Review* for March, the series of articles by Austro-Hungarians on the future of their empire is continued.

Count Banffy agrees with last month's contributors that there is not the slightest foundation for the belief that the dismemberment of the empire is probable. Both Austria and Hungary are aware that, failing the

common bond which insures them twofold independence, neither could survive except through the hardest of struggles. He refuses to take the Pan-German party seriously, and cannot imagine the realization of its ideas at any distance of time. Dr. Ritter von Starzynski, leader of the Polish Conservative party, urges that what is required is the reconstruction of the state on its natural basis,—that is, provincial autonomy and equality of national rights, and the restriction of business transacted in the Reichsrath to the legislative labors common to all provinces.

"THE RESTORATION OF OXFORD."

The Rev. James H. F. Peile has an elaborate article under this heading, in which he makes some suggestions which will probably be regarded as revolutionary in university quarters, and which strikingly resemble certain proposed reforms in American universities. He points out that the age at which boys go to college has risen steadily, with the result that the modern undergraduate is too old for the rules and restrictions of a school; while, on the other hand, duty and responsibility are not yet presented to him in the convincing form which they wear in actual life. He proposes that:

"1. Boys should go to the public schools at eleven or twelve at the latest, and proceed to the university at about sixteen. The age limit for open scholarships should be fixed at sixteen instead of nineteen.

"2. There should be a three years' course, with residence (honor and pass, as at present), for the Bachelor of Arts degree. The curriculum would have to be modified somewhat to suit the young students, but not, I think, as much as might be supposed. Able boys are quite fit at sixteen to read classics and history, and certainly science, on an intelligent and comprehensive sys-

tem; and any attempt to lower the pass standard would land the explorer at once on the bed-rock.

"3. There should be a further three years' course for the degree of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters. This course would be confined to those who in the earlier course had shown themselves capable of serious study, not all those or only those who had been placed in the first class in any examination. The second degree would be given (not necessarily by examination) on work done by the student, and selected within wide limits by himself, especial importance being attached to original work in any branch."

The majority of men would pass out of the university into active life at nineteen, instead of at twenty-two or twenty-three.

MR. BULL AND MR. BALFOUR.

This month's stock of satirical verse is devoted to a dialogue entitled "The Stock Exchange," between John Bull and his prime minister. Mr. Bull protests against the indolent, gambling spirit of the age; and Mr. Balfour retorts that it is not the business of the legislator to guard public morals.

OTHER ARTICLES.

General Brabant replies to that part of De Wet's book which deals with the siege of Wepener. Mr. Andrew Lang reviews Mr. Myer's "Human Personality." Mr. Sidney Colvin writes an article on Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," and reproduces in facsimile for the first time the manuscript of the famous poem, which, it appears, recently passed into the hands of the Earl of Crewe. The changes subsequently made by Keats in the original draft are few, but all are distinct improvements.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

BOTH the numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February are excellent. We have noticed elsewhere M. Thoulet's paper on submarine volcanoes; M. Dastre's on the question whether alcohol is a food or a poison; and M. Loti's visit to the Theosophists of Madras.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF RELIGION.

M. Ferdinand Brunetière contributes to the second February number a remarkable paper on religion regarded as sociology. He quotes with warm approval a definition given by a M. Guyau to the effect that religion is a universal sociomorphism,—that is to say, that a mythical or mystic sociology, conceived as containing the secret of all things, is the foundation of all religions. Religion is not anthromorphism, but a universal and imaginative extension of all the relations, good or bad, which can exist between wills, of all the social relations of war or peace, of hatred or of friendship, of obedience or of revolt, of protection or of authority, of submission, of respect, of devotion, or of love. M. Brunetière has shown already in a previous paper that in the evolution of Comtism religion and sociology are identical. Comte's sociology is nothing but an effort to realize his kingdom of God on earth, and M. Brunetière devotes the present paper to showing how this conception of religion must be completed in order to be utilized. He endeavors to show that, just as there is a

certain natural link between pleasure and pain, so also truth and error are not always, nor even ordinarily, separated the one from the other; indeed, they are more often neighbors than is generally believed. Naturally enough, M. Brunetière lays great stress upon Comte's criticism of Protestantism,—that it consisted originally of nothing but a protest against the intellectual foundations of the old social order. The whole paper is intensely interesting, but too long for us to follow here the course of the argument. M. Brunetière intends to devote another paper to the thesis that social questions are moral questions, and that moral questions are religious questions.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN RUSSIA.

Mme. Bentzon has an excellent article on village industries in Russia. The communistic organization of the *mir* naturally exercises a profound influence upon these industries. She shows the difficulties which beset the workers, and the way in which they are oppressed by the middleman who buys their products. It is the opinion of the economists that the intellectual faculties of the people must first be raised in order to enable them to realize the benefits of coöperation. She draws a terrible picture of the exaggerated scientific idealism of the Intellectuals in Russia, side by side with the deplorable obscurantism of the Conservatives; and over all a government which makes, for every step in ad-

vance, two steps in the rear. Happily, there exists an elect body of patient and strong Liberals, who work in the cause of elementary education and strive to organize rural credit on solid foundations, to encourage and stimulate the spirit of initiative, and to teach the peasants to count on themselves.

THE TRIPOLITAIN.

M. Pinon, in an article on the Tripolitain in the first February number, expresses the opinion that France, since the value of the Turkish provinces in Africa is small, could without injuring herself cease to be interested in them if the Tripolitain problem led to no complications as far as the Soudan, if it did not imply a change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and, finally, if it did not involve the risk of reopening the burning question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He notes certain action on the part of the Sublime Porte, by way of encroachment upon French spheres, committed at the moment when France was occupied in the direction of Lake Chad with the Senoussi, as a revelation of common action between the Sultan and the most powerful Mussulman organizations of northern Africa. He sees in all this a remarkable proof of the solidarity of Islam in the face of a divided Europe.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* for February contains a great number of interesting articles. Mr. Morton Fullerton, the new Paris correspondent of the *Times*, contributes two very charming papers, the result of a tour made by him in Burgundy, and which should be read by all those who intend to make a bicycle or automobile tour in this picturesque corner of old-world France.

THE BUSINESS VALUE OF THE RHINE.

Yet another series of articles, which may be said to be more or less geographical in character, begins in these same numbers. This is entitled "The German Rhine," and has for its object that of showing to what excellent practical use modern Germany has known how to put her famous river. Twenty-three years ago, the Rhine was still regarded simply from the tourist's point of view, and she bore on her broad waters only about a million dollars' worth of merchandise; but in twenty years,—that is to say, by the commencement of the new century,—the business done had increased to six times as much, and at the present moment the Rhine is, from a productive and economic point of view, more valuable to Germany than are all the rivers and canals of France put together! This happy state of things has been of extraordinary value to commercial Germany, and has brought increased prosperity to every town and hamlet situated on the mighty stream.

THE ART OF WRITING.

Every student of literature and every journalist possessed of a knowledge of the French language may learn something from M. Albalat's most curious paper on the corrections made in proof by Chateaubriand. The famous writer really created French style as we now know it. When correcting his works, he was never ashamed to ask, and, what is far more remarkable, to take, advice, and the writer, in this curious account of how Chateaubriand worked, is able to give many parallel passages showing the many modifications which each underwent.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles concern the rôle played by education in the French Revolution. For those who regard that period as having been wholly composed of disturbing and destructive elements are, of course, far from realizing that the French Assembly made a desperate effort to reform and create as well as to destroy, and M. Barthou certainly proves that free education in a modern sense was first thought of and put into practice by the leaders of the Convention. M. Bréal attacks the oft-discussed problem of who was Homer, and at what period of the world's history the *Iliad* was composed; and M. Chavanne attempts to analyze the philosophy of Confucius, whom he considers to have been the first of the great Socialists, though in no sense a revolutionary.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* contains one very remarkable article, noticed elsewhere,—namely, a lengthy account of the life, the theories, and the political ideas of Cardinal Rampolla, who, it is widely believed on the Continent, will be the next Pope.

As usual, there are a considerable number of historical articles, of which the most interesting concerns the curious Gallic inscriptions which have been found all over France, and of which are given many reproductions. Those concerned in the fascinating study of the origin of languages will find it worth while to glance over this article. M. Toudouze continues his reminiscences of the Commune; and as these are based on a diary kept by him during those eventful days, they have a considerable historic value. To a different order of historical student will appeal a paper describing Madame de Staël's social successes during the Consulate.

Literature is represented by the beginning of what promises to be M. Cim's amusing reminiscences of the French Society of Men of Letters. To this society, literally every writer and journalist in France makes it a point to belong, for it has rendered immense services to authors and playwrights. Very charming is a slight but vivid account of the house of Mistral, the great Provençal poet, who has always remained in his native village, where his father was a farmer. The author of "Mirelle" is married to a very clever, intelligent woman, herself a writer of distinction; and at Millane, the little village where they live, they often receive distinguished fellow-poets of all nationalities. Mistral is a great worker; like most poets, he detests the mechanical sides of modern life; thus, he particularly dislikes the present reign of the automobile, and regrets the stage coaches, which he can still remember having seen as a child wending their leisurely way through the flowery lanes of Provence. In the evening of his days, Mistral is devoting much of his time and thought to a museum which he has founded at Arles, where he has tried to gather together everything connected with the past life of southern France.

Other articles consist of a long review of Mr. Henry Norman's "All the Russias," of a pitiful account of the island off the coast of Brittany, where the sardine fishermen are now slowly starving; of an analysis of St. Simon's political and social theories; and of a short paper on Satanism, a subject which seems to be attracting more and more attention every day.

LA REVUE.

THE numbers of *La Revue* for February are not quite as English or American as usual. The most important article in the number for February 1 is Dr. Kaethe Schirmacher's on "The Regulation of Female Labor and Feminism," in which the writer considers the question how far feminism in the various European countries is in favor of special restrictions upon female labor. In general, women workers themselves are in favor of state regulation; but the feminists are divided. In England, France, and Scandinavia, the majority of feminists oppose restriction; while in Germany and in Austria, feminists favor restriction. Feminist opposition is based chiefly upon the principle of individual liberty and of the equality of the sexes.

"RESURRECTION."

In the same number, Dr. R. Romme, writing under the title "Resurrection and Longevity," deals with M. Kuliako's claim to have reanimated the heart of a dead child twenty hours after death. Dr. Romme's paper is devoted to showing that there is nothing new in this at all. The repulsion of the heart of dead animals by various means has often been achieved, and it has been accomplished also in the case of human beings, the chief difference being that the revival, in the case of human beings, was generally for a much shorter time. The heart is by no means the delicate and fragile organ that is generally supposed, and with a current of arterial blood, or a solution of salt saturated with oxygen, it has always been possible to set it beating after death. Another means which has been adopted is massage, the exposed heart being taken in the right hand and rubbed rhythmically. Professor Prus, of Lemberg, has succeeded in fifty-five cases out of one hundred in reanimating the heart by this method. M. Batelli, of Geneva, by combining massage with electrization, has revived dead dogs and kept them alive for as much as twenty-four hours. This method has been adopted in the case of human beings, but it is found impossible to keep the revived person alive for any time.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

FRANCISCAN students will turn at once, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (February 1), to Prof. G. Grabinski's important article on recent Franciscan studies. He agrees with Professor Mariano in deploring what he calls the "subjective rationalism of M. Sabatier," but differs considerably from Mariano in the latter's estimate of the Franciscan order and the extent to which it has been faithful to the Franciscan ideal. Another interesting article of an exceptionally good number describes the friendly understanding that exists between Governor Taft and Mgr. Guidi, the new apostolic delegate to the Philippines, pointing to a speedy solution of the vexed religious question. In its

mid-February issue, the *Rassegna*, although distinctly anti-clerical, denounces cremation with extreme vigor of language as "a barbarian institution, contrary to human nature, contrary to hygiene, contrary to the sentiment of all pious and refined souls, and contrary to progress and to civilization." There is an excellent sketch of the late Cardinal Parocchi, who was for many years among the *papabili*.

In its "Contemporary Artists" series, *Emporium* prints, with numerous illustrations of his works, a sketch of the young Polish sculptor, Boleslas Biegas, who has recently taken artistic Paris by storm. His art is full of weird power and the most fantastic inspiration, his subjects being chiefly symbolical. Among the pieces of sculpture illustrated in the article are the wind, the haunted house, and the book of life, to which he has given a wholly original interpretation. Biegas is only twenty-six years of age, and of humble peasant birth, and all his young years were spent herding flocks on the vast, mournful plains of his native country and modeling strange figures for his amusement in wet clay. Thanks to a discriminating patron, he was sent to the Academy of Fine Arts at Cracow, and to-day his position as a sculptor is already assured.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (February 7) does its best to dislodge Italy from its unhappy preëminence as the mother of regicides. It has drawn up an exceedingly interesting table of all the assassinations of monarchs and presidents, both attempted and successful, for the last hundred years, beginning with the murder of the Emperor Paul and ending with Rubino's attempt against King Leopold. In all, seventy-three crimes are tabulated, and undoubtedly, taken over so wide a field, Italy is responsible for no more victims than other nations; but the fact remains true that the most notorious regicides of recent years whose crimes have been due to anarchistic doctrines—Caserio, Luccheni, and Bresci—are all of Italian birth. One remarkable fact emerges from the table. The crimes against heads of states in the second half of the nineteenth century were four times as numerous as in the first half. The mid-February number contains a laudatory analysis of the Jesuit Père Fontaine's much-discussed volume, "Les Infiltrations Kantiennes et Protestantes et le Clergé Français."

In the *Nuova Antologia* (February 1), Signora Rosselli describes the recent revival throughout Italy of female home industries of an artistic nature,—lace-making, embroidery, weaving, etc.,—thanks to the energetic enterprise of various Italian ladies. Already two exhibitions of artistic female handiwork have been held in Rome, and it is now intended to open a permanent depot for the sale of the goods. Gen. Luchino dal Verme reviews De Wet's "Three Years' War," paying a high tribute to De Wet's generalship and strategy, and protesting against the tendency in some quarters to decry him as a mere guerrilla leader.

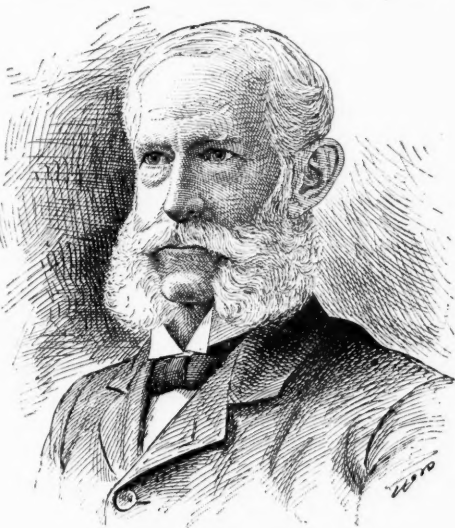


THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

Under the title of "American Diplomacy in the Orient" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), the Hon. John W. Foster has written a book which shows the part taken by the United States in respect to political, commercial, and race questions of the far East. Mr. Foster's own diplomatic career, taken together with his recent studies in diplomatic history, has well qualified him for the task of preparing such a work as this. He has reviewed the early American commercial intercourse with China; the policy observed toward that country by our government; the opening of Japan, in which our naval and diplomatic officials had so conspicuous a part; the



HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.

political history and annexation of Hawaii, and the relation of the United States to the later history of China, Japan, Korea, Samoa, and the other countries of the Pacific. The volume closes with a summary of the results of the Spanish-American War in the far East. In all the abundance of literature on Asiatic subjects that has appeared in the past few years, there has never before been attempted a consecutive history of American relations with the Orient. Our national responsibilities accepted as part of the results of the Spanish War have made all the more pressing the need of a standard treatise covering the entire history of the subject. It was for the purpose of meeting this need that Mr. Foster set about the preparation of the present work. Many authorities are cited by the author as an aid to the student in continuing researches on special topics. Some of the most interesting chapters of the book are those treating of the opening of Japan, Chinese immigration and exclusion, and the Samoan com-

plication. The entire book is clearly and concisely written, and in this respect is a worthy successor of the author's earlier work, "A Century of American Diplomacy."

An eighteenth-century view of the American Indians that has become almost a classic is Gov. Cadwallader Colden's "The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada." This work has just been reprinted in convenient form by the New Amsterdam Book Company, of New York. Governor Colden was regarded as the best-informed man in the New World on the affairs of the British-American colonies. He was impressed by the importance of the Five Nations, or Iroquois, to the Colony of New York as a barrier against the French, and it was probably for the purpose of influencing the British Government that his account of those tribes was written. The estimate in which Colden was held by the Indians themselves may be seen from the fact that he was adopted by the Mohawks. The first portion of this treatise was written as early as 1727, but the author lived down to the outbreak of the Revolution.

Some of the long-hidden lore of the Central American aborigines is represented in Mrs. Alice Dixon Le Plongeon's "Queen Mío's Talisman" (New York: Peter Eckler). This is a poem relating to the fall of the empire of the Mayas of Yucatan. In this poem, Mrs. Le Plongeon has represented as nearly as possible the religious idea of the Mayas, their belief in a supreme intelligence and in successive lives on earth, as well as their rites and ceremonies, as gathered from the traditions of the natives of Yucatan, the fresco paintings found at Chienen, and in the books of ancient Maya authors. An introduction sets forth the peculiar customs and ideas of the natives of Central America. The work as a whole is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of these peoples.

"The Discoveries of the Norsemen in America," by Prof. Joseph Fischer, of Austria (St. Louis: B. Herder, 17 S. Broadway), epitomizes a vast amount of scholarly research, especially in the maps of the fifteenth century. After a painstaking examination of all the authorities, this author comes to the conclusion that whatever voyages were made by the Norsemen prior to the fifteenth century, there was no permanent settlement made by them on the New England coast. The Norsemen did, however, possess thriving colonies in Greenland, where numerous Norse relics remain to this day. The present edition of Professor Fischer's work is a translation from the German by Basil H. Soulsby, superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum. Several reproductions of rare and ancient maps accompany the text.

The twentieth volume of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press) is devoted to "Colonial and Economic History." The opening paper, by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, on "Western Maryland in the Revolution," is an admirable account of the progress of the Revolutionary movement in a part of the country that has received little attention from historians.

Largely settled by Germans and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, western Maryland was less closely allied with the South in economic, social, and political life than were the eastern counties of the State. Aside from a paper on "The Political Activities of Philip Freneau," by S. E. Forman, and one on "The Maryland Constitution of 1851," by J. W. Harry, the remainder of this volume of the studies is exclusively occupied by economic papers. Mr. G. E. Barnett writes on "State Banks Since the Passage of the National Bank Act;" Mr. W. E. Martin on "Early History of Internal Improvement in Alabama;" Mr. George Cator on "Trust Companies in the United States;" and Mr. G. M. Fisk on "Continental Opinion Regarding a Proposed Middle European Tariff-Union."

In the series of "Decennial Publications" of the University of Chicago, Mr. Ralph C. H. Catterall, of the department of history in the university, has written an elaborate account of "The Second Bank of the United States" (University of Chicago Press). This is said to be the first attempt to furnish a complete history of this bank, a notable institution, if for no other reason than for its famous struggle with President Jackson. It is also claimed for this bank that it is the first example of a bank with branches that this country has ever had. Mr. Catterall has had peculiar advantages in having placed at his disposal the papers of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the bank. This material has thrown new light on the political facts in connection with the attempt to secure a new charter from Jackson.

The latest publication of the American Economic Association is a monograph on "A History of Taxation in New Hampshire," by Maurice H. Robinson, Ph.D. (Macmillan).

The first three volumes of "The History of Woman Suffrage," prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, appeared some years ago, and brought the record of the movement to the early eighties. The fourth volume, edited by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper (Rochester, N. Y.: Susan B. Anthony), carries on the story of the movement to the close of the nineteenth century. This work is primarily an account of the efforts made by women everywhere to obtain the franchise; but it includes, also, a full record of the various changes in law and administration that have been made in the interest of woman, whether accomplished directly through the influence of the suffragists or not. The first portion of the present volume is mainly taken up with proceedings of the various national suffrage conventions. There are also chapters on suffrage work and political and other conventions, the rights of women in the States, the movement in Great Britain, and an exceptionally full statement regarding national organizations of women. This volume, like its predecessors, will doubtlessly for years to come be the main reliance of all advocates of woman's enfranchisement.

The State Historical Society of Iowa (Iowa City, Iowa) has begun the publication of "The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa." The work of compiling and editing has been intrusted to Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, and the first volume of the series has just appeared. The several governors are named in their chronological order, and the documents are arranged according to a uniform scheme of classification. It is a rather remarkable fact that in the case of so young a State as Iowa it has not been possible to find all of the proclamations of

the earlier governors, either in the public archives or in the newspapers of the day.

The sixth volume of the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society (Oxford, Miss.), under the editorship of Mr. Franklin L. Riley, contains several valuable articles on Mississippi history, particularly on the period of reconstruction and the constitutional convention of 1890. There are also interesting papers on "Some Historic Homes in Mississippi," "The Route of De Soto's Expedition," and other topics intimately associated with the history of the State.

Little is left in the far West to-day to remind us even of the existence of that once well-known figure in American pioneer life, the old-time trapper. The American fur trade obtained its greatest importance in the early years of the nineteenth century, soon after the Louisiana Purchase, and St. Louis was the center of the traffic. The whole story of the fur trade has been told by Captain Chittenden in volumes already noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. "The Story of the Trapper," by A. C. Laut (Appleton), is a vivid picture of a life that has no counterpart in our day. Miss Laut's earlier books, "Heralds of Empire" and "Lords of the North," revealed her as a sympathetic student of this phase of pioneer life. She has delved in the records of the Hudson Bay and Northwest companies until the picturesque characters who made up the "living documents" of those records have become to her as real as the people of every-day life. The same keenness of perception and imagination that gave character to the stories

already mentioned have powerfully aided in the vivid delineation of the trapper as an historical personage.

"Epoch-Making Papers in United States History" is a volume of pocket size, edited, with an introduction and notes, by Prof. Marshall Stewart Brown, with the excellent purpose of contributing to the movement for the betterment of the teaching and study of history in our schools by making accessible to students the great documents illustrating our national growth (Macmillan).

"Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century," delivered at the Cambridge University Extension Summer Meeting of August, 1902, have been brought together in a volume edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick which constitutes a readable summary of the topics under consideration. Most of these are naturally related to European politics, but there is a chapter on "England and the United States," by the Rev. Dr. T. J. Lawrence, and many of the other lectures contain material of special interest to American readers. The lectures on "The Reforming Work of the Czar Alexander II." and "The Meaning of Present Russian Development," by



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Dr. Paul Vinogradoff, and that on "The Problem of the Far East," by Ian C. Hannah, deal with some of the latest phases of modern internationalism (Macmillan).

President George Emory Fellows, of the University of Maine, has prepared a useful text-book for high schools and colleges on "Recent European History, 1789-1900" (Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.). Heretofore, there have been few opportunities for students in secondary schools to study this period. President Fellows has attempted, in this little volume, to sketch the whole movement in the direction of constitutional government during the nineteenth century. He has presented the subject in an attractive way, and teachers will find the book well adapted for use in their classes.

Some of the new text-books of ancient history have distinctive qualities that differentiate them from most of their predecessors. The present generation of students is to be congratulated on the attractiveness and lucidity with which the history of Rome and Greece is now presented to them, as contrasted with the dry-as-dust methods of former days. We must remember, also, that archeology has been very busy in the last decade or two, and the latest investigations on the side of classical history have greatly modified the descriptions of Roman and Grecian life that once passed current among us. These latest results of investigations have been incorporated in the new text-books, and the result is an entire recasting of the subject-matter that is now taught in the higher grades of our secondary schools, not to speak of the instruction given in the colleges. A good example of the utilization of this form of learning in the modern text-book is Dr. William Fairley's translation of the "History of the Roman People," by Charles Seignobos, of the University of Paris (Holt). This work is distinguished for its vividness of style, and its treatment of old subjects is fresh and suggestive to a remarkable degree. The work includes a very full account of Christianity as an element in the history of the Roman Empire. Additions made to the original history bring it down to the era of Charlemagne.

"The Life of the Ancient Greeks," by Dr. Charles Burton Gulick, of Harvard University (Appleton), represents a teacher's attempt to present the essential facts of daily life among the Greeks to the students reading Greek authors or studying Greek history in preparation for college. The book answers the questions: "Who were the Greeks, after all, and how did they live?" "What did they wear, what did they eat, and what were their houses like?" The general reader, also, will find the book helpful, since no knowledge of the Greek language is required, and technical treatment has been consistently avoided. The volume is well illustrated.

For a more detailed sketch of the subject, readers cannot do better than to consult Mr. Howard Crosby Butler's "The Story of Athens" (Century Company). This work naturally gives more attention to the subject of Greek art. An outline of the mythological and traditional history of Athens is given in an introductory chapter. The aim of the book, as stated by the author, is to give, as far as possible, a view of the ancients themselves rather than to discuss the credibility of the old historians. In the scheme of illustrations adopted for the book, the monuments and architecture are represented by line drawings, while the sculptures are reproduced almost entirely by photographs. The illustra-

tions have been chosen with great care, and are valuable aids to the text.

In a single volume, Dr. George Willis Botsford, of Columbia University, has compiled "An Ancient History for Beginners" (Macmillan), in compliance with the recommendation of the American Historical Association that the schools give a year to ancient history, with special reference to Greek and Roman history, but including a short introductory study of the more ancient nations.

During the course of the Boer war, some sixteen editions of Dr. Conan Doyle's book appeared, and since the close of the war the author has prepared a final edition in which the early text has been carefully revised and much fresh valuable knowledge has been added (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The present edition is printed from new plates and contains a large amount of new material and new maps. It is a standard history of the Boer war from the English point of view.

The first portion of Prof. Philip Van Ness Myers' "Mediæval and Modern History," published some years ago, has been revised and issued under the title of "The Middle Ages" (Boston: Ginn & Co.), to be followed shortly by a companion volume entitled "The Modern Age," containing the revised and extended text of the second half of the original work. The fact that Professor Myers' book has been in constant use in schools and colleges during the fifteen years since its first publication speaks well for its standing among teachers and school principals.

The translation by Mary Sloan of Bémont and Monod's "Mediæval Europe from 395 to 1270" has recently been published (Holt). Prof. George Burton Adams, of Yale, has contributed notes and revisions. This work is by two of the most distinguished of the modern school of French historians, and is especially noteworthy for its great simplicity of statement and for the fullness with which it treats of topics not usually taken up in detail,—notably of the mediæval Church.

In "The Mediæval Town Series" (Macmillan), "The Story of Verona" is contributed by Alethea Wiel. All visitors to the ancient town, especially those interested in its paintings and architecture, will find much valuable material in this little volume. Many excellent illustrations have been contributed by Nelly Erichsen and Helen M. James.

Mr. Edmund G. Gardner, in "The Story of Siena and San Gimignano" (Macmillan), has endeavored to provide a popular history of the great republic of Siena in such form that it can also serve as a guide-book to that city and its neighborhood. Many of the illustrations of the book are from drawings by Miss Helen M. James, and there are also reproductions from works of painters and sculptors.

"London Before the Conquest," by W. R. Lethaby (Macmillan), is a book that deals chiefly with the ancient topography of the town. There are chapters on "Rivers and Ford," "Roads and the Bridge," "The Walls, Gates, and Quays," "The Wards and Parishes—The Palace," "Streets—Craft Guilds and Schools—Churches," and many other topics of interest to the antiquarian and historian.

The greatest modern historian of the city of London was the late Sir Walter Besant, and the most important part of his work in this field had been completed before his death. It is said by his widow that it was the work through which he himself most desired to be remembered by posterity. From this history of London

as a whole, which is an entirely different work from those portions of the "Survey of London" which have already been published both in magazine and book form, the portion relating to the eighteenth century has been chosen for present publication. In treating of this period, Sir Walter Besant devoted much space to London social life. This, in fact, is the chief feature of the elaborate and beautifully printed volume now before us. The book is prefaced by a series of concise historical notes which give a bird's-eye view of the century. These are followed by sections treating of London topographically, religiously, politically, and so forth (Macmillan).

BIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, AND MEMOIRS.

"William Morris: Poet, Craftsman, Socialist," is the title of a very satisfactory biographical study by Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary (Putnams). The details of the socialist poet's personal life are related with great fullness in MacKail's elaborate volumes; Miss Cary has made it her business to outline the public side of Morris' career, and her treatment of those phases of the subject that are most interesting to the wider public gains in force from the very absence of a mass of material such as has a place only in some authorized and intimate biography, like that of MacKail. The present work is especially well adapted to meet the demand on the part of American admirers of Morris for a clear, compact, and yet comprehensive statement of the principles that this many-sided leader really stood for—in art, in literature, and in politics. Those readers who may have been familiar with the specific contributions made by Morris to the crafts of decoration and of printing will find in Miss Cary's book excellent summaries of his work in these fields, with an abundance of appropriate illustrations.

"The Life of James Madison" by Gaillard Hunt (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is an attempt to present the successive events in Madison's career in their relation

to our national history. Madison's intimate association with distinguished contemporaries—Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and others—lends especial interest to the details of his biography. Madison's writings and state papers have been before the public for so many years that there is little excuse for ignorance of his political views or achievements; but there



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is room for a reasonably brief popular biography which will sum up both the public and private sides of Madison's personality, and this is what Mr. Hunt has given us in the present volume. It is hinted that this constitutes the beginning of an important enterprise,—no less than the history of the United States told through the lives of its greatest men. The present volume at least suggests the possibilities of such an historical series.

In the volume entitled "A Few of Hamilton's Letters," Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, author of "The Conqueror," has brought together a portion of Alexander Hamilton's correspondence, much of which will now for the first time reach the general public. The idea of

making selections of this kind from the unpublished correspondence of our venerated great men is a new one in this country, and we imagine that in this case, at least, it will meet with a favorable response. Mrs. Atherton's purpose, as she says, has been to select such letters as throw the most light on the human side of Hamilton. Hamilton's argumentative and literary qualities are sufficiently brought out in the state papers and other writings of a political nature that have become almost classics in our literature. Mrs. Atherton has made no attempt to select letters that exemplify these qualities in any marked degree, but they are present in almost all of Hamilton's correspondence. A veritable literary "find"—or, rather, resurrection—was the discovery, only a few months ago, of Hamilton's description of the great West Indian hurricane of August, 1772, which was printed in a West Indian newspaper, and convinced Hamilton's relatives and friends that the fifteen-year-old boy deserved an education. Until this bit of newspaper work was discovered by Captain William Ramsing, of the Danish army, it is doubtful whether it had been read for a century and a quarter, although it was known that such a writing was in existence. It is published in an appendix of Mrs. Atherton's book, together with other interesting materials.

What is believed to be the first biography of Augustus Cæsar in English was completed only a few months ago by John B. Firth, and has just been published in the "Heroes of the Nations" series (Putnams). Such a work is necessarily a record of the great emperor's public career, with only the most meager account of his personality. Plutarch's life of Augustus has never come down to us, but fortunately a character sketch written by Suetonius has survived, and we are indebted, to Mr. Firth for a capital summing up of the details embodied in that sketch. There can be no question as to the merits of Mr. Firth's book on the score of scholarship, and the manner in which the material is presented is well calculated to engage our interest.

We hardly know whether to class Mr. I. Woodbridge Riley's book, "The Founder of Mormonism" (Dodd, Mead, & Co.), among biographies or not. It is really a psychological study of Joseph Smith, Jr. Beginning with an elaborate account of Smith's ancestry and early environment, the book proceeds to a discussion of the Book of Mormon and its probable sources, and the relation of this curious literary product to Smith's own mentality, the later exploits of Smith as a prophet and faith healer, and his final activities as a religious, social leader. It is, indeed, the life-study of a man who would never have been chosen as the subject of serious biographical writing except for the remarkable growth of the religious system and community of which he was the acknowledged father. As a contribution to our knowledge of Mormonism, the book has a value that is wholly unique.

"A Royal Son and Mother" is the title given to an account of the unique work of Prince Demetrius Gallitzin, the father of the Roman Catholic community at Loretto, Pa., and known as the pioneer priest of the Alleghanies, by Baroness Pauline von Hügel (Notre Dame, Ind.: *The Ave Maria*). Demetrius Gallitzin was ordained a priest in 1795. In 1799, he headed a company of co-religionists who pushed their way into the wilderness of Pennsylvania and established the little colony of Loretto. All this time, the prince disguised his identity by adopting the name of Schmet; not even the members of his flock were aware of his royal lineage.

Quite out of the line of the ordinary printed autobiography is "The Story of a Strange Career," edited by Stanley Waterloo (Appleton). We are assured by Mr. Waterloo that the story contained in this volume is literally true. The man who told it died recently in a Western State prison, a man of the class known as habitual criminals. He was, at the time of his death, serving out a sentence for burglary. For thirty years, he had been under the weight of prison discipline, save for short periods of freedom between the end of one term and the beginning of another. This man began his career as a sailor, served in the American and English naval services, and ran away from both of them, becoming, finally, an ensign during the Rebellion. The story, of course, is not told merely for the sake of regarding the outward incidents in this man's life, which were in the main commonplace enough, but rather as a psychological revelation, to show, as far as possible, the man's own attitude of mind toward his fellow-men and the motives for his erratic and sinful conduct. After all, not much light is thrown on the secret of the story, beyond occasional admissions of his own foolishness and wastefulness of life. The author gives us no information of genuine repentance or of sorrow for his many misdeeds.

Mr. Austin Dobson's "Samuel Richardson," in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan), is a book that will be read and admired more out of regard to the scholarship of its author than from any bond of sympathy with the subject. Richardson's distinctive service in giving form to the modern English novel is not to be overlooked, and in Mr. Dobson's little volume the full value of this service is well brought out.

The Dumas centenary, last year, was the occasion of at least two new lives of the great French writer in English. That by Arthur F. Davidson (Lippincott) is the more ambitious of the two, and abounds in detail. A volume by Mr. Harry A. Spurr, entitled "The Life and Writings of Alexandre Dumas" (Frederick A. Stokes Company), attempts to tell "the man in the public library" who Dumas was, what he did, which books he did write and which he did not write, and, finally, what his *confrères* and the great critics have said about him. Both books are well indexed, are provided with convenient bibliographical lists, and are in every respect well equipped as books of reference.

Miss Fanny Reed's "Reminiscences" (Boston: Knight & Millet) might be called a book of international memoirs. Miss Reed has won distinction as an amateur singer in Paris, where she has come in contact with famous personalities, not only musicians, but men and women in many other callings.

Mr. Nathan H. Dole has made a two-volume compendium of brief biographical sketches of twenty great composers (Crowell). Criticism is not the chief element in Mr. Dole's sketches, but the general reader will gain from them a fair estimate of the style and purpose of the various composers and the place to which their works are entitled. The main function of Mr. Dole's books is to describe the personalities of the composers in terse and graphic English. The work has been conscientiously done, and the characterizations seem to be free from prejudice.

In a two-volume edition, we have "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney (Madame D'Arblay)," revised and edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). Miss Burney, of whom Lord Macaulay said that her story "Evelina" was the first story written by a woman that lived or deserved to live, is neverthe-

less remembered to this day not so much for her literary work as for the reflections that she gave to the world of court life. These are all incorporated in "The Diary and Letters;" and to this day, no better descriptions of Miss Burney's contemporaries in high official station are to be had.

Mr. Sidney Lee, the biographer *par excellence* among modern Englishmen,—who, by the way, is now visiting the United States and has just concluded a series of lectures at Columbia University,—is the author of a new volume on "Queen Victoria" (Macmillan). This work, like the famous sketch of Shakespeare by Mr. Lee, is the outgrowth of an article contributed to "The Dictionary of National Biography." As in that encyclopedia article, so in this more elaborate work, Mr. Lee has sought to record clearly and with such conciseness as coherence would permit the main facts concerning Queen Victoria's personal history in the varied spheres of life in which she played her great part. He has, of course, touched upon the extended political history with which the Queen's long career was associated,



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but has avoided treating such topics in any fuller detail than was needful to make her personal experiences and opinions intelligible. For purposes of general reference, this is without question the standard life of the late Queen.

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, the widow of the late Herbert Tuttle, the historian of Prussia, has written, under the title "The Mother of an Emperor," a sketch of Queen Louise of Prussia, the materials for which were derived from official sources (Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye). Mrs. Tuttle has supplemented her biographical study with interesting papers on home life in Germany and kindred topics.

A volume entitled "Folk-Tales of Napoleon" (New York: The Outlook Company),—which is made up of translations by George Kennan from the Russian, and from the French of Honoré de Balzac,—stimulates, and in a measure satisfies, our curiosity as to the conceptions of the "Little Corsican" that were prevalent among the common people during and after his life. It is not that these stories tell us anything worth remem-

bering about Napoleon, or about the great events of his time, but they do indicate to us the point of view of the French and Russian peasant; and in so far as they do this, they are significant.

Mr. Lionel Strachey has translated "Memoirs of a Contemporary," being reminiscences by Ida Saint-Elme, adventuress, of her acquaintance with certain makers of French history, and of her opinions concerning them, from 1790 to 1815 (Doubleday, Page & Co.). It is well within bounds to say that Ida Saint-Elme's career was a checkered one, but with her various personal escapades and intrigues the general reader is less concerned than with the story that she has to tell of the campaigns of the French army in Italy, Austria, and Russia, which she followed throughout, often in a man's costume.

The story of the sister of Louis XVI. is fully told in "The Life and Letters of Madame Élisabeth de France," translated by Katharine Prescott Wormley (Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.). Full details are given in this work of the captivity of Louis XVI., and the events of those troublous times are narrated with great fullness.

Apropos of the bicentenary celebration of John Wesley's birthday, which is observed this year in every part of the world, "The Heart of John Wesley's Journal" has recently been published in a single volume (Revell). The journal in full, as heretofore published, has consisted of four bulky volumes. Although the editor of the present volume, Mr. Percy Livingstone Parker, has been obliged to curtail the original work by three-quarters, there is still left enough of the journal to convey a fair idea of its atmosphere and spirit. An appreciation by Augustine Birrell, and an introduction by the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, are other interesting features of the present edition.

Dr. William Adamson's "Life of Joseph Parker," pastor of the City Temple, London (Revell), is the authoritative estimate of a lifelong friend of the great preacher. It is the fruit of many years' preparation, and may confidently be accepted by the public as the most satisfactory biography of Dr. Parker that is likely to be written. Aside from its strictly personal interest, the book throws much light upon the progress of what is known as "dissent" in English religious history.

An excellent brief "Life of Ulrich Zwingli," the Swiss patriot and reformer, has been written by Samuel Simpson (New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.). This is the second biography of the great Swiss reformer to be published in the English language, with the exception of one or two translations, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the authors of both works are American students, and that their books have appeared within three months of each other. This work is based upon extensive study of the sources, and a valuable feature of the volume is the bibliography which occupies the concluding pages.

BOOKS ON SOCIOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND INDUSTRIAL THEMES.

The latest contribution to sociological theory is a treatise by Prof. Lester F. Ward, of Washington, entitled "Pure Sociology" (Macmillan). Although a geologist by profession, Dr. Ward has for many years devoted much time to the study of sociology, has lectured on the subject at several universities, and is the author of more than one work in this field of research that has attracted world-wide attention. Professor Ward, it should be explained, uses the term "Pure Sociology" to include all discussion relating to the origin, nature, and genetic,

or spontaneous, development of society. All material relating to means and methods for the artificial improvement of social conditions on the part of man and society as conscious and intelligent agents Dr. Ward would classify under "applied sociology." Dr. Ward's systematic presentation of his subject, taken in connec-



PROFESSOR LESTER F. WARD.

tion with his illuminating comments on the writings of other authorities, makes his book an extremely valuable one to all students of sociology.

In a little book entitled "Hereditry and Social Progress" (Macmillan), Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, attempts an answer to the question, "How is the social surplus, the temporary product of annual effort, transformed into mental traits that abide and become the basis of subsequent progress?" This problem Dr. Patten regards as the same as the biological problem, How can acquired characters become natural?

The first volume of an elaborate and interesting work in the Dutch language on "Principles of Economics," by Dr. N. G. Pierson, has recently been translated by Mr. A. A. Wotzel and published in England and the United States (Macmillan). In the present volume, two different heads of the subject are dealt with—"Value in Exchange" and "Money." The second volume, now in course of translation, treats of "Production" and "The Revenue of the State."

Recognizing Professor Ward's distinction, and passing from the domain of pure sociology to that of applied sociology, we notice among the new books one that has attracted more than ordinary attention by the very novelty of its subject-matter. "The Woman Who Toils" is the title chosen for a volume of experiences of two ladies as factory girls, written by Mrs. John Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst (Doubleday, Page & Co.). An accidental prominence is given to this book by the publication of President Roosevelt's famous "Race Suicide" letter, which was written by the President after he had read the third chapter when it appeared in a magazine. The book is a notable one, however, for its own sake,

without reference to the particular topic in which the President expressed his interest. In the introductory chapter, one of the authors expresses her purpose in writing as follows: "My desire is to act as a mouth-piece for the woman laborer. I assumed her mode of existence with the hope that I might put into words her cry for help. It has been my purpose to find out what her capacity is for suffering and for joy as compared with ours; what tastes she has, what ambitions, what the equipment of woman is as compared to that of man; her equipment as determined—(1) by nature, (2) by family life, (3) by social laws; what her strength is and what her weaknesses are as compared with the woman of leisure; and, finally, to discern the tendencies of a new society as manifested by its working girls." The experiences so graphically described by these women are grouped under the following chapter-heads: "In a Pittsburg Factory;" "Perry, a New York Mill Town;" "Making Clothing in Chicago;" "A Maker of Shoes in Lynn;" "The Southern Cotton Mills," and "The Child in the Southern Mills." In a chapter entitled "The Meaning of It All," Mrs. John Van Vorst sums up her conclusions, and offers one or two practical suggestions to all well-to-do American women who are eager to help their less fortunate sisters to better their condition.

"The Negro Artisan" is the subject of the seventh number of the Atlanta University studies of the negro problem (Atlanta [Ga.] University Press). This book, which is edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, contains a short history of the negroes as artisans; a treatise on industrial education, its rise and results; studies of the local condition and distribution of artisans in the various States; a study of the attitude of the trade-unions, and an inquiry into the experience of Southern employers of skilled negro labor. The testimony of Southern employers is decidedly favorable to skilled negro artisans.

Some time ago, a series of volumes to deal with the subject of money in its various aspects was projected by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago. It is a pleasure to announce here the publication, last month, of the first volume in this series (Scribners). This is a comprehensive treatment of the principles of money. The exposition of these principles by a systematic method is intended by the author as a preliminary step to the discussion of the various problems related to the use of gold and silver, paper money, etc. As fundamental to such a discussion, the theory of prices is developed with great fullness. Such a work was needed; it will, indeed, make itself indispensable to the student of economics.

Prof. William A. Scott, of the University of Wisconsin, has written an excellent handbook on "Money and Banking" (Holt). It will be found useful, not only as a text-book in schools and colleges, but for the purposes of the average citizen as well. At the end of each chapter, a list of specific references to literature is given, so that the book serves as a guide to the best of what has been written on this subject. Important fiscal tables are contained in appendixes.

Mr. Gardner F. Williams, general manager of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, is the author of a thick volume on "The Diamond Mines of South Africa: Some Account of Their Rise and Development" (Macmillan).

This work is fully illustrated, and gives the most complete picture thus far attainable of the remarkable industrial development which preceded the outbreak of the Boer war. Contrary to popular belief, Mr. Williams asserts that the market for diamonds is an extremely limited one. We now see more clearly the motives for the formation by Rhodes and Barney Barnato of the great diamond-mining trust, the chief function of which was to restrict the output of the precious gems. It appears from Mr. Williams' book that the output from the De Beers and Kimberley mines is now so restricted that should the company wish to do so it might double or treble the output of diamonds which it is putting on the markets of the world. An interesting feature of Mr. Williams' book is his survey of the geological conditions.

In "The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology" (Macmillan), Prof. Elwood Mead, a well-known expert on irrigation, has written a little volume entitled "Irrigation Institutions," a discussion of the economic and legal questions created by the growth of irrigated agriculture in the West. As an official in the engineering departments of two Western States, Professor Mead has devoted fifteen years of his life to the study of administration of irrigation laws, and in that service has been brought into personal and official relations with all classes of men to whom the problems of irrigation were of vital interest. All questions relating to the ownership and distribution of the water-supply are certainly of first importance in the arid belt of our country, and the observations and conclusions of so experienced a student as Professor Mead cannot fail to be of the greatest value.

Prof. James Albert Woodburn, of Indiana University, has written "The American Republic and Its Government" (Putnams). This volume has to do with the original principles of the republic as announced by the fathers in their struggle for independence, and with the principal institutions and organs of government created by the Constitution. Professor Woodburn has endeavored to provide an intermediate book for advanced courses in high schools or for elementary courses in colleges, which will have a field of its own, distinct from that of the elementary text-books in civics, and also distinct from special and extensive works like that of Mr. Bryce. In a word, the book aims at a larger study of American politics than has heretofore been deemed possible in institutions below university grade.

Prof. C. Edward Merriam's "A History of American Political Theories" (Macmillan) is a study of the political philosophy of our fathers as embodied in forms of government and in the debates and discussions of various periods. Dr. Merriam discusses these political theories in their relation to the peculiar conditions under which they were developed, keeping in mind the intimate connection between their philosophy and the facts that conditioned it.

A concise work on the theory and practice of the English Government has been written by Prof. Thomas F. Moran (Longmans). This work has been prepared with reference to the needs of American readers. Chapters on "The Composition of the Cabinet," "The Cabinet's Responsibility to Parliament," and "The Origin, Composition, and Functions of the House of Commons" are of special value.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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| ACQR. American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | Ed. Education, Boston. | NC. New-Church Review, Boston. |
| AHR. American Historical Review, N. Y. | EdR. Educational Review, N. Y. | NEng. New England Magazine, Boston. |
| AJS. American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Eng. Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NineC. Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AJT. American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Era. Era, Philadelphia. | NAR. North American Review, N. Y. |
| ALR. American Law Review, St. Louis. | Ev. Everybody's Magazine, N. Y. | Nou. Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AMonM. American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Fort. Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| AMRR. American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Forum. Forum, N. Y. | OC. Open Court, Chicago. |
| ANat. American Naturalist, Boston. | FrL. Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. Outing, N. Y. |
| AQ. American Quarterly, Boston. | Gent. Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. Outlook, N. Y. |
| AngA. Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | GBag. Green Bag, Boston. | OutW. Out West, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Annals. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Gunt. Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | Over. Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| Arch. Architectural Record, N. Y. | Harp. Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| Arena. Arena, N. Y. | Hart. Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Pear. Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| AA. Art Amateur, N. Y. | Hom. Homiletic Review, N. Y. | Phil. Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| AI. Art Interchange, N. Y. | IJE. International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | Phot. Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y. |
| AJ. Art Journal, London. | Int. International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt. | PSQ. Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| Atlant. Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | IntS. International Studio, N. Y. | PopA. Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| Bad. Badminton, London. | JMSI. Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | PopS. Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. |
| BankL. Bankers' Magazine, London. | JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | PTR. Princeton Theological Review, Phila. |
| BankNY. Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | Kind. Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | QJEcon. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Bib. Biblical World, Chicago. | KindR. Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | QR. Quarterly Review, London. |
| BibS. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RasN. Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BU. Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | Lamp. Lamp, N. Y. | RefS. Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Black. Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | LeisH. Leisure Hour, London. | RRL. Review of Reviews, London. |
| BL. Book-Lover, N. Y. | Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RRM. Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| Bkman. Bookman, N. Y. | LQ. London Quarterly Review, London. | Revue. Revue, Paris. |
| BP. Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Long. Longman's Magazine, London. | RDM. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| CDR. Camera and Dark Room, N. Y. | Luth. Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RGen. Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| Can. Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | McCl. McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RPar. Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| Cass. Cassell's Magazine, London. | Mac. Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPP. Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| CasM. Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | MA. Magazine of Art, London. | RSoc. Revue Socialistic, Paris. |
| Cath. Catholic World, N. Y. | Meth. Methodist Quarterly, Nashville. | Ros. Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. Century Magazine, N. Y. | MethR. Methodist Review, N. Y. | San. Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh. | Mind. Mind, N. Y. | School. School Review, Chicago. |
| Chaut. Chautauquan, Springfield, O. | MisH. Missionary Herald, Boston. | Scrib. Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Contem. Contemporary Review, London. | MisR. Missionary Review, N. Y. | SR. Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn. |
| Corn. Cornhill, London. | Mon. Monthly Review, London. | SocS. Social Service, N. Y. |
| Cos. Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | MunA. Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | Str. Strand Magazine, London. |
| CLA. Country Life in America, N. Y. | Mun. Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | Temp. Temple Bar, London. |
| Crafts. Craftsman, Syracuse, N. Y. | Mus. Music, Chicago. | USM. United Service Magazine, London. |
| Crit. Critic, N. Y. | NatGM. National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | West. Westminster Review, London. |
| Deut. Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | NatM. National Magazine, Boston. | WPM. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dial. Dial, Chicago. | NatR. National Review, London. | WW. World's Work, N. Y. |
| Dub. Dublin Review, Dublin. | | Yale. Yale Review, New Haven. |
| Edin. Edinburgh Review, London. | | YM. Young Man, London. |
| | | YW. Young Woman, London. |